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W. G. Gregory
Wethersfield

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51-52

69-70







*Delightful Task ! to rear the tender Thought,
To teach the young Idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh Instruction o'er the Mind,
To breathe th' enlivening Spirit, and to fix
The generous Purpose in the glowing breast.*

THOMSON.



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Frances Mary Gresty

THE

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A PROGRESSIVE SERIES

OR

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INTENDED AS

AN INTRODUCTION

TO

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

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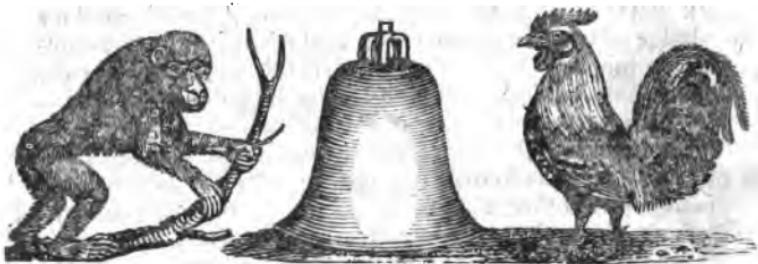
P R E F A C E.

THE parts of this Spelling-Book, comprising elementary knowledge of peculiar importance, and which should be committed to memory before the child is ten years old, are the three Spelling Tables of Proper Names in the 108th and following pages; the definitions of the Arts and Sciences beginning in page 120; the list of Countries and their chief Cities in page 124 and the following pages to 129; the Pence, Multiplication, and other Tables, at pages 151 and 152; and the definitions of the Parts of Speech, with the short Syntax, in pages 141 to 143. In giving these articles as tasks, the Editor recommends that they should always be divided into small portions, and on no occasion be made of such length as to create fatigue, or distress the Pupil.

The CHURCH Catechism, the two short Catechisms by Dr. WATTS, and the Social Catechism of Mr. BARROW, as well as the Prayers and the pieces of Poetry, should be committed to memory as the understanding enlarges, and the capacity to read improves. The list of resembling words at page 116; the Stops and Marks at page 147; the French and Latin Words and Phrases at pages 147 and 148; the Abbreviations which follow these; Dr. FRANKLIN'S Advice, in page 106; the Moral and Practical Observations at page 102; and the Survey of the Universe at page 131; may be intermixed with other studies, according to the discretion of the judicious Tutor.

When the pupil has made some progress in this work, he will be qualified to proceed to BLAIR'S Reading Exercises, and, from thence to the Class Book and British Nepos.

It was a remark of the Publisher, (to whom British youth are under singular obligations for furnishing them with many valuable opportunities of improvement,) when he pressed the execution and plan of this work on the Editor, "That a Spelling-Book frequently constitutes the whole library of a poor child, unless when charity puts a Bible into his hands; and it consequently ought to contain as great a variety of useful matter as the price will permit." The compilation has been formed strictly on this principle; and it will be felt by every candid Reader, that the child who may be unable to acquire any other literary knowledge than what can be learnt even in this elementary book, need never have reason to blush from total ignorance, or to err from want of a foundation of moral and religious principles.

A a**B b****C c**

Ape

Bell

Cock

D d**E e****F f**

Dog

Ea-gle

Fox

G g**H h****I i**

Goose

Horse

Inn

J j



Jug

K k



Kite

L l



Li-on

M m



Mouse

N n



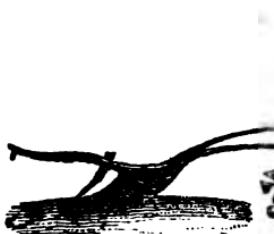
Nest

O o



Owl

P p



Plough

Q q



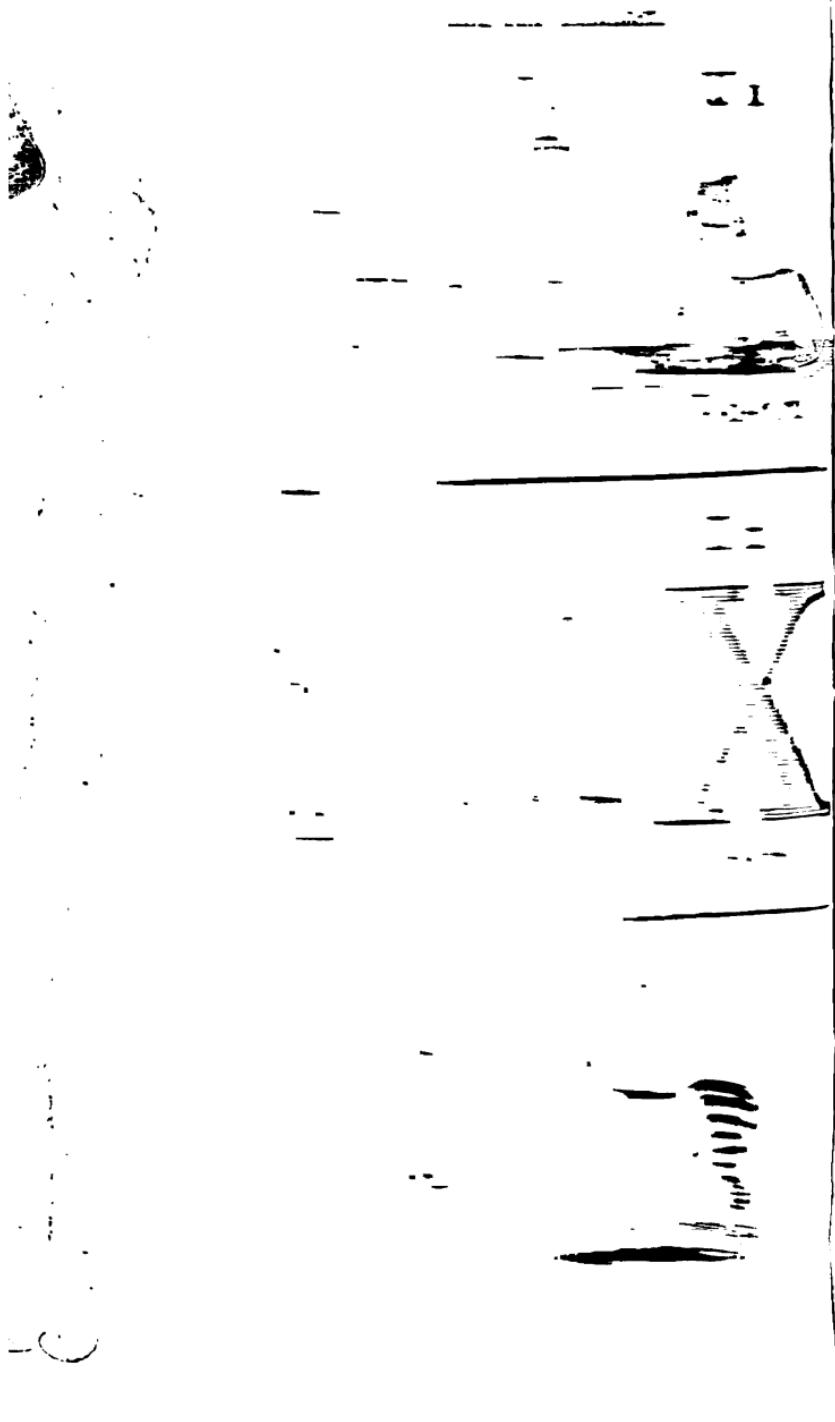
Queen

R r



Rab-bit

A 3



The Letters promiscuously arranged.

D B C F G E H A X U Y M V R W N K P
 J O Z Q I S L T
 z w x o c l y b d f p s m q n v h k r t g s
 e j a u i

The Italic Letters.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P 2 R
 S T U V W X Y Z
 a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t
 u v w x y z

Double and Triple Letters.

Æ sh sb sk st fl si si ff ffi ffi ffi
 ct sh sb sk st fl sl fi si ff ffi ffi ssi ffi

Æ	Œ	æ	œ	&	&
ÆE	ŒE	ae	oe	and	,

The Old English Letters.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

STOPS used in Reading.

,	;	:	.	?	!
Comma.	Semi-colon.	Colon.	Period.	Interrogation.	Exclamation.

Lesson 1.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy

Lesson 2.

ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly

Lesson 3.

ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
sa	se	si	so	su	sy

Lesson 4.

ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
wa	we	wi	wo	wu	wy
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu	
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy

Lesson 5.

ab	ac	ad	af	ag	al
eb	ec	ed	ef	eg	el
ib	ic	id	if	ig	il
ob	oc	od	of	og	ol
ub	uc	ud	uf	ug	ul

Lesson 6.

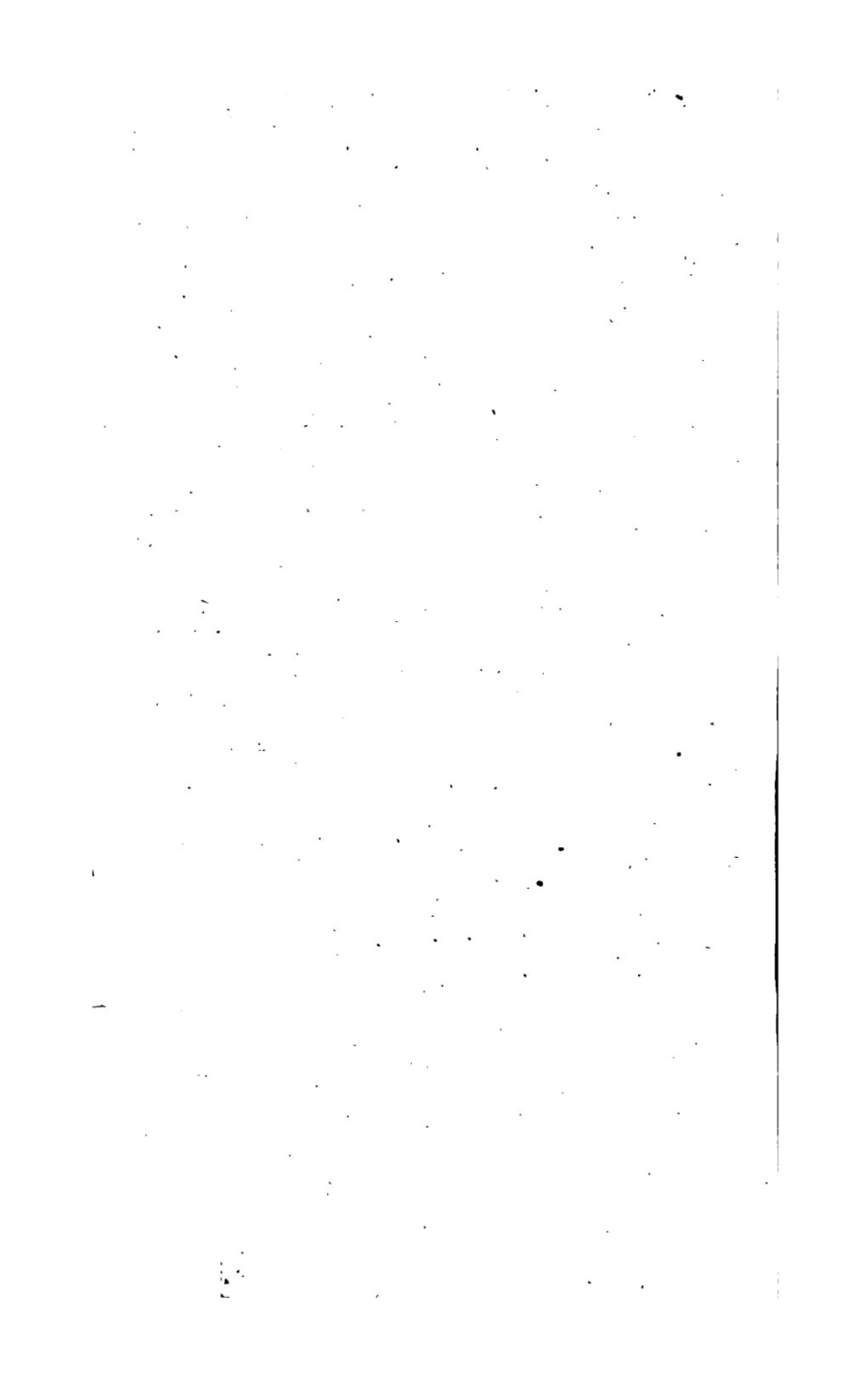
am	an	ap	ar	as	at
em	en	ep	er	es	et
im	in	ip	ir	is	it
om	on	op	or	os	ot
um	un	up	ur	us	ut

Lesson 7.

ax	am	on	yo	me	so
ex	of	no	he	be	wo
ix	ye	my	at	to	lo
ox	by	as	up	ye	go
ux	an	or	ho	we	do

Lesson 8.

in	so	am	an	if	ha
ay	oy	my	ye	be	as
oh	it	on	go	no	us
me	we	up	to	us	lo



Easy Words of THREE Letters.

11

Lesson 1.

bad	lad	pad	bed	led	red
dad	mad	sad	fed	ned	wed

Lesson 2.

bid	hid	lid	god	nod	bud
did	kid	rid	hod	rod	mud

Lesson 3.

bag	gag	lag	rag	wag	leg
fag	hag	nag	tag	beg	peg

Lesson 4.

big	wig	dog	jog	hug	pug
dig	bog	fog	bug	jug	rug
fig	log	hog	dug	mug	tug

Lesson 5.

cam	gem	dim	rim	hum	sum
ham	hem	him	gum	mum	rum

Lesson 6.

can	pan	zan	hen	din	kin
fan	ran	den	men	fin	pin
man	van	fen	pen	gin	sin

Lesson 7.

tin	don	bun	fun	pun	sun
bon	yon	dun	gun	run	tun

Lesson 8.

cap	lap	pap	tap	lip	rip
gap	map	rap	dip	nip	sip
hap	nap	sap	hip	pip	tip

Lesson 9.

hob	rob	bob	hop	mop	sop
lob	fob	fop	lop	pop	top

Lesson 10.

tar	far	mar	car	fir	cur
bar	jar	par	war	sir	pur

Lesson 11.

bat	mat	bet	let	wet	kit
cat	pat	fet	met	bit	sit
fat	rat	get	net	fit	dot
hat	sat	jet	pet	hit	wit

Lesson 12.

got	jot	not	rot	but	nut
hot	lot	pot	sot	hut	put

Lesson 13.

shy	fly	sly	cry	fry	try
thy	ply	bry	dry	pry	wry

Lesson 14.

for	was	dog	the	you	and
may	art	egg	see	eat	fox
are	ink	had	off	boy	has

LESSONS, *in words not exceeding THREE LETTERS.*

Lesson 1.

His pen is bad. Let me get a nap.
 I met a man. My hat was on.
 He has a net. His hat is off.
 We had an egg. We are all up.

Lesson 2.

Lesson 3.

His pen has no ink in it.
Bid him get my hat.
I met a man and a pig.
Let me go for my top.

Lesson 4.

Let the cat be put in a bag.
I can eat an egg.
The dog bit my toe.
The cat and dog are at war.

Lesson 5.

You are a bad boy if you pull off
the leg of a fly.
A fox got the old hen, and ate her.
Our dog got the pig.
Do as you are bid, or it may be
bad for you.

Lesson 6.

The cat bit the rat, and the dog
bit the cat.
Do not let the cat lie on the bed.
Pat her, and let her lie by you.
See how glad she is now I pat her.
Why does she cry mew?
Let her run out.

14 *Words not exceeding FOUR Letters.*

cart	bark	halt	doll	bomb
dart	dark	malt	loll	comb
hart	hark	salt	poll	tomb
mart	lark		roll	hemp
part	mark	half	roll	limp
tart	park	pelf	dull	bump
wart	barm	wolf	gull	dump
band	farm		hull	hump
hand	harm	bilk	lull	camp
land	warm	milk	bull	damp
sand	cash	silk	full	lamp
gall	hash	folk	pull	jump
hall	gash	bulk		rump
mall	lash	hulk	balm	pump
pall	mash		calm	
tall	rash	bell	palm	bend
wall	sash	cell	helm	fend
fang		fell		mend
gang	cast	hell	yelp	riend
hang	fast	sell	help	send
pang	last	tell	belt	tend
rang	past	well	felt	vend
hard	vast		melt	bind
card		bill	pelt	find
hard	hath	fill	welt	hind
lard	bath	gill	gilt	kind
nard	lath	kill	hilt	mind
pard	path	mill	tilt	rind
yard	balk	pill	bolt	wind
ward	talk	till	colt	bond
	walk	will	jamb	pond
			lamb	

fond	lint	fern	rusk	list
fund	mint	born	tusk	mist
ling	tint	corn	—	host
ring	font	horn	gasp	most
sing	hunt	morn	hasp	post
wing	runt	lorn	rasp	cost
long	barb	torn	wasp	lost
song	garb	worn	lisp	dust
bung	herb	burn	—	gust
dung	verb	turn	bass	just
hung	curb	carp	lass	must
rung	herd	harp	mass	rust
sung	bird	warp	pass	—
bank	cord	bars	less	pith
rank	lord	cars	mess	with
link	ford	tars	hiss	both
pink	word	—	kiss	doth
sink	cork	sort	miss	moth
wink	fork	fort	boss	—
monk	pork	port	moss	cow
sunk	work	wort	loss	bow
pant	lurk	—	toss	vow
rant	murk	dish	—	now
bent	turk	fish	best	—
dent	—	wish	jest	nigh
lent	marl	gush	lest	sigh
rent	hurl	rush	nest	high
sent	purl	bask	pest	—
tent	form	mask	rest	gnat
vent	worm	task	test	gnaw
went	—	busk	vest	awl
dint	barn	dusk	west	bawl
hint	yarn	husk	zest	owl
		musk	fist	fowl
			hist	

crawl	kneel	droll	swing	trunk
drawl	knob	stroll	thing	scythe
growl	know	qualm	wring	scheme
smith	fight	psalm	spring	scene
troth	knight	whelm	string	school
sloth	light	whelp	twang	plant
wroth	might	smelt	wrong	grant
broth	night	spelt	strong	slant
cloth	right	spilt	throng	scent
froth	sight	stilt	prong	spent
welch	tight	thumb	clung	flint
filch	blight	dumb	strung	front
milch	flight	cramp	flung	blunt
haunch	plight	stamp	stung	grunt
launch	bright	champ	swung	third
bench	breeze	clamp	wrung	board
tench	sneeze	plump	crank	sword
arch	freeze	stump	drank	hoard
march	small	trump	flank	dwarf
parch	stall	brand	prank	scarf
batch	dwell	grand	shank	wharf
hatch	knell	stand	blank	scurf
latch	quell	strand	plank	shark
catch	shell	blend	thank	spark
fetch	smell	spend	brink	frank
itch	spell	blind	chink	snarl
ditch	swell	grind	clink	twirl
pitch	chill	bring	drink	whirl
witch	drill	cling	blink	churl
rhyme	skill	fling	slink	stern
thyme	spill	sling	think	scorn
knack	still	sting	slunk	
knock	swill		drunk	

thorn	brush	ghast	tom	snow
shorn	crush	ghost	sam	hail
sworn	flush	thrust	will	wind
churn	plush	crust		
<u>spurn</u>		trust	fire	<u>stone</u>
smart	brisk	crost	smoke	rock
chart	whisk	frost	sun	teeth
start	clasp		moon	eyes
quart	grasp	dog	stars	nose
shirt	brass	man	rod	lips
skirt	glass	boy	stick	tongue
spirt	bless	girl	house	throat
short	dress	egg	cow	cheeks
snort	stress	hen	gate	legs
<u>sport</u>	bliss	cock	east	arms
clash	dross		west	feet
crash	gloss	book	north	hand
flash	gross	bee	south	head
plash	blast	coach		
sinash	blest	cart	dark	face
trash	chest		light	neck
quash	crest	pie	night	
fresh	twist	tart	day	whisp
		milk	rain	swarm
		jack		storin

Words to be known at Sight.

And	this	all	our	your	art	will
an	that	as	they	what	is	would
the	but	he	them	these	are	shall
of	no	she	their	those	was	should
for	not	it	who	there	were	may
from	with	him	whom	some	been	might
to	up	her	whole	when	have	can
on	or	we	which	be	has	could
by	if	us	you	am	had	must

The	Up	She	Might	From	Who	Your
An	Or	It	Would	That	Their	What
Of	But	Him	Shall	Whole	Them	These
And	If	Her	May	Has	Those	There
For	No	We	Can	Am	With	Was
On	All	Us	Should	Art	They	Were
To	Not	Our	Could	Is	When	Been
This	He	You	Will	Whom	Some	Have
By	As	Be	Had	Are	Which	Must

Lessons on the e final.

Al	ale	fan	fane	mop	mope	sam	same
bab	babe	fat	fate	mor	more	sid	side
bal	bale	fin	fine	mut	mute	sir	sire
ban	bane	fir	fire	nam	name	sit	site
bar	bare	for	fore	nod	node	sol	sole
bas	base	gal	gale	nor	nore	sur.	sure
bid	bide	gam	game	not	note	tal	tale
bil	bile	gat	gate	od	ode	tam	tame
bit	bite	gor	gore	pan	pane	tap	tape
can	cane	har	hare	par	pare	tar	tare
cam	came	hat	hate	pil	pile	tid	tide
car	care	her	here	pin	pine	tim	time
cap	cape	hid	hide	pol	pole	ton	tone
con	cone	hop	hope	por	pore	top	tope
cop	cope	hol	hole	rat	rate	tub	tube
dal	dale	kit	kite	rid	ride	tun	tune
dam	dame	lad	fade	rip	ripe	van	vane
dar	dare	mad	made	rob	robe	val	vale
dat	date	man	mane	rod	rode	vil	vile
din	dine	mar	mare	rop	rope	vin	vine
dol	dole	mat	mate	rot	rote	vot	vote
dom	dome	mil	mile	rud	rude	wid	wide
dot	dote	mod	mode	rul	rule	win	wine
fam	fame	mol	mole	sal	sale	wir	wire

Lessons, consisting of easy words of ONE SYLLABLE.

Lesson 1.

A mad ox	A wild colt	A live calf
An old man	A tame cat	A gold ring
A new fan	A lean cow	A warm muff

Lesson 2.

A fat duck	A lame pig	A good dog
He can call	You will fall	He may beg
You can tell	He must sell	I will run
I am tall	I shall dig	Tom was hot

Lesson 3.

She is well	He did laugh	He is cold
You can walk	Ride your nag	Fly your kite
Do not slip	Ring the bell	Give it me
Fill that box	Spin the top	Take your bat

Lesson 4.

Take this book	Toss that ball	Buy it for us
A good boy	A sad dog	A new whip
A bad man	A soft bed	Get your book
A dear girl	A nice cake	Go to the door
A fine lad	A long stick	Come to the fire

Lesson 5.

Spell that word	Do you love me	Come and read
Do not cry	Be a good girl	Hear what I say
I love you	I like good boys	Do as you are bid
Look at it	All will love you	Mind your book

Lesson 6.

Come, James, make haste. Now read your book. Here is a pin to point with. Do not tear the book. Spell that word. That is a good boy. Now go and play till I call you in. *26.*

Lesson 7.

A cat has soft fur and a long tail. She looks meek, but she is sly; and if she finds a rat or a mouse, she will fly at him, and kill him soon. She will catch birds and kill them. *29.*

Lesson 8.

When you have read your book, you shall go to play. Will you have a top, or a ball, or a kite to play with? If you have a top, you should spin it; if you have a ball, you must toss it; if you have a kite, you ought to fly it. *30.*

Lesson 9.

The sun shines. Open your eyes, good girl. Get up. Maid, come and dress Jane. Boil some milk for a poor girl. Do not spill the milk. Hold the spoon in your right hand. Do not throw the bread on the ground. Bread is made to eat, and you must not waste it.

Lesson 10.

What are eyes for?—To see with.

What are ears for?—To hear with.

What is a tongue for?—To talk with.

What are teeth for?—To eat with.

What is a nose for?—To smell with.

What are legs for?—To walk with.

What are books for?—To learn with.

Lesson 11.

Try to learn fast. Thank those who teach you. Strive to speak plain. Speak as if the words were your own. Do not bawl; nor yet speak in too low a voice. Speak so that all in the room may hear you. Read as you talk.

Lesson 12.

Look! there is our dog Tray. He takes good care of the house. He will bark, but he will not bite if you do not hurt him.

Here is a fine sleek cat. She purs and frisks, and wags her tail. Do not tease her, or she will scratch you, and make you bleed.

See what a sweet bird this is. Look at his bright eyes, his fine wings, and nice long tail.

Lesson 13.

Miss May makes all her friends laugh at her; if a poor mouse runs by her she screams for an hour; and a bee on her frock will put her in a fit; if a small fly should get on her hair and buzz in her ear, she would call all in the house to help her as if she was hurt.

Lesson 14.

You must not hurt live things. You should not kill poor flies, nor pull off their legs nor wings. You must not hurt bees, for they do good, and will not sting you if you do not touch them. All things that have life can feel as well as you can.

Lesson 15.

Please to give me a plum. Here is one.

I want more, I want ten if you please. Here are ten. Count them. I will. One, two, three, four, five, six, sev-en, eight, nine, ten.

Lesson 16.

Tom fell in the pond ; they got him out, but he was wet and cold ; and his eyes were shut ; and then he was sick, and they put him to bed ; and he was long ill and weak, and could not stand. Why did he go near the pond ? He had been told not to go, for fear he should fall in ; but he would go, and he did fall in ; it was his own fault, and he was a bad boy. Mind and do not do the same.

Lesson 17.

Jack Hall was a good boy. He went to school, and took pains to learn as he ought. When he was in school, he kept to his books, till all his tasks were done ; and then when he came out, he could play with a good heart, for he knew that he had time ; and he was so kind that all the boys were glad to play with him.

When he was one of the least boys in the school he made all the great boys his friends, and when he grew a great boy he was a friend to all that were less than he was. He was not once known to fight, or to use one of the boys ill, as long as he staid at school.

Be like Jack Hall and you too will gain the love of all who know you.

Exercises in Words of ONE SYLLABLE containing the DIPHTHONGS

ai, ei, oi, ea, oa, ie, ue, ui, au, ou.

aid	air	spoil	screak	leap
uid	fair	coin	squeak	reap
haid	hair	join	deal	cheap
aid	pair	loin	heal	ear
aid	chair	groin	meal	dear
vaid	stair	joint	peal	fear
raaid	bait	point	seal	hear
plaid	gait	pea	teal	near
taid	wait	sea	steal	sear
gain	plait	tea	sweal	year
main	faith	flea	beam	blear
pain	saith	plea	ream	clear
rain	neigh	each	seam	smear
blain	weigh	beach	team	spear
brain	eight	leach	bream	ease
chain	weight	peach	cream	pease
drain	rein	reach	dream	tease
grain	vein	teach	fleam	please
slain	feign	bleach	gleam	seas
stain	reign	breach	steam	fleas
swain	heir	preach	scream	cease
train	their	beak	stream	peace
twain	height	peak	bean	grease
sprain	voice	leak	dean	east
strain	choice	weak	mean	beast
faint	void	bleak	lean	feast
paint	soil	freak	clean	least
saint	toil	sneak	glean	eat
plaint	broil	speak	heap	beat

Words with Diphthongs.

feat	hearth	soar	lies	plough
heat	heart	boast	pies	bough
meat	great	roast	ties	bound
neat	bear	toast		found
peat	pear	boat	quest	hound
seat	coach	coat	guest	pound
teat	poach	goat		round
bleat	roach	moat	suit	sound
cheat	goad	float	fruit	wound
treat	load	throat	juice	ground
wheat	road	broad	sluice	
realm	toad	groat	bruise	sour
dealt	woad	brief	cruise	flour
health	loaf	chief	build	bout
wealth	oak	grief	guild	gout
stealth	coal	thief	built	doubt
breast	foal	liege	guilt	lout
sweat	goal	mien	guise	pout
threat	shoal	siege		rout
death	roam	field	fraud	bought
breath	foam	wield	daunt	thought
search	loam	yield	jaunt	ought
earl	loan	shield	haunt	though
pearl	moan	fierce	vaunt	four
earn	groan	pierce	caught	pour
learn	oar	tierce	taught	tough
earth	boar	grieve	fraught	rough
dearth	roar	thieve	aunt	your
			loud	
			cloud	

Words of Arbitrary Sound.

Ache	laugh	lieu	drachm	quoif
adze	toe	quay	hymn	aye
aisle	choir	schism	nymph	quoit
yacht	pique	czar	gaol	ewe

LESSONS IN WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

LESSON 1.

I knew a nice girl, but she was not good: she was cross, and told fibs. One day she went out to take a walk in the fields, and tore her frock in a bush; and when she came home, she said she had not done it, but that the dog had done it with his paw. Was that good?—No.

Her aunt gave her a cake; and she thought if John saw it, he would want to have a bit; and she did not choose he should: so she put it in a box, and hid it, that he might not see it. The next day she went to eat some of her cake, but it was gone; there was a hole in the box, and a mouse had crept in, and eat it all. She then did cry so much that the nurse thought she was hurt; but when she told her what the mouse had done, she said she was glad of it; and that it was a bad thing to wish to eat it all, and not give a bit to John.

LESSON 2.

Miss Jane Bond had a new doll; and her good Aunt, who bought it, gave her some cloth to make a shift for it. She gave her a coat too, and a pair of stays, and a yard of twist with a tag to it, for a lace; a pair of red shoes, and a piece of blue silk to make doll a slip, some gauze for a frock, and a broad white sash.

Now these were fine things, you know: but Miss Jane had no thread, so she could not make doll's clothes when she had cut them out; but her kind Aunt gave her some thread too, and

then she went hard to work, and made doll quite smart in a short time.

LESSON 3.

Miss Rose was a good child, she did at all times what she was bid. She got all her tasks by heart, and did her work quite well. One day she had learnt a long task in her book, and done some nice work ; so her Aunt said, you are a good girl, my dear, and I will take you with me to see Miss Cox.

So Miss Rose went with her Aunt, and Miss Cox was quite glad to see her, and took her to her play-room, where they saw a Doll's house, with rooms in it ; there were eight rooms ; and there were in these rooms chairs, and stools, and beds, and plates, and cups, and spoons, and knives, and forks, and mugs, and a screen, and I do not know what. So Miss Rose was glad she had done her work, and said her task so well ; for if she had not she would have staid at home, and lost the sight of the Doll's house.

LESSON 4.

Charles went out to walk in the fields ; he saw a bird, and ran to catch it ; and when they said, Do not take the poor bird ; what will you do with it ? He said, I will put it in a cage and keep it. But they told him he must not ; for they were sure he would not like to be shut up in a cage, and run no more in the fields—why then should the poor bird like it ? So Charles let the poor thing fly.

LESSON 5.

Frank Pitt was a great boy ; he had such a pair of fat cheeks that he could scarce see out

of his eyes, for you must know that Frank would sit and eat all day long. First he would have a great mess of rice milk, in an hour's time he would ask for bread and cheese, then he would eat loads of fruit and cakes: and as for meat and pies, if you had seen him eat them, it would have made you stare. Then he would drink as much as he eat. But Frank could not long go on so, no one can feed in this way but it must make him ill; and this was the case with Frank Pitt: nay, he was like to die: but he did get well at last, though it was a long while first.

LESSON 6.

Frank Pitt went out to walk in the fields; he found a nest, and took out the young birds; he brought them home, but they did not know how to eat, and he did not know how to feed them: so the poor things were soon dead; and then he went to see if he could get more, but he found the poor old bird close by the nest;—her young ones were gone, and she was sad, and did cry; Frank was sad too, but he could not bring them back, they were all dead and gone. Poor Frank! I know he did not mean to let them die; but why did he take them from their nest, from the old bird, who would have fed them, and could take care of them? How would he like to be stole from his home?

LESSON 7.

Look at Jane, her hand is bound up in a cloth; you do not know what ails it, but I will tell you. She had a mind to try if she could poke the fire though she had been told she must not do it;

and it would have been well for her if she had not tried ; for she had not strength for such work as that, and she fell with her hand on the bar of the grate ; which burnt her much, and gave her great pain ; and she can not work or play, or do the least thing with her hand. It was a sad thing not to mind what was said to her.

LESSON 8.

In the lane I met some boys ; they had a dog with them, and they would make him draw a cart ; but it was full of great stones, and he could not draw it. Poor dog ! he would have done it to please them if he could : but he could not move it ; and when they saw that he did not, they got a great stick to beat him with, but I could not let them do that. So I took the stick from them, and drove them off ; and when they were gone, I let the dog loose, and hid the cart in the hedge, where I hope they will not find it.

It is a sad thing when boys beat poor dumb things : if the dog had not been good, he would have bit them ; but he was good, and ought not to have been hurt.

LESSON 9.

I once saw a young girl tie a string to a bird's leg, and pull it through the yard. But it could not go so fast as she did ; she ran, and it went hop, hop, to try to keep up with her, but it broke its poor leg, and there it lay on the hard stones, and its head was hurt ; and the poor bird was soon dead. So I told her maid not to let her have birds, if she was to use them so ill ; and she has not had one since that time.

WORDS ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

Observation.—The double accent (") shews that the following consonant is to be pronounced in both syllables; as co"-py, pronounced cop-py; but the Author has divided the words so that, as often as possible, each syllable is a distinct sound, and each sound a distinct syllable.

AB-BA	al-ley	arc-tic	back-wards
ab-bot	al-mon <u>d</u>	ar-dent	ba-con
ab-ject	a"-loe	ar-dour	bad-ger
a-ble	al-so	ar-gent	bad-ness
ab-scess	al-tar	ar-gue	baf-fle
ab-sent	al-ter	ar-id	bag-gage
abs-tract	al-um	arm-ed	bai-liff
ac-cent	al-ways	ar-mour	ba-ker
a"-cid	am-ber	ar-my	bal-ance
ac-or <u>n</u>	am-ble	ar-rant	bald-ness
a-cre	am-bush	ar-row	bale-ful
ac-rid	am-ple	art-ful	bal-lad
act-ive	an-chor	art-ist	bal-last
act-or	an-gel	art-less	bal-lot
act-ress	an-gér	ash-es	bal-sam
ad-age	an-gle	ask-er	band-age
ad-der	an-gry	as-pect	baud-box
ad-dle	an-cle	as-pen	ban-dy
ad-vent	an-nals	as-sets	bane-ful
ad-verb	an-swer	asth-ma	ban-ish
ad-verse	an-tic	au-dit	bank-er
af-ter	an-vil	au-thor	bank-rupt
a-ged	a-ny	aw-ful	ban-ner
a-gent	ap-ple	ax-is	ban-quet
a"-gile	a-pril	a-zure	ban-ter
a-gue	a-pron	Bab-ble	bant-ling
ail-ment	apt-ness	bab-bl <u>er</u>	bap-tism
ai-ry	ar-bour	ba-by	barb-ed
al-der	arch-er	back-bite	bar-ber

bare-foot	bel-low	blind-ness	bor-row
bare-ness	bel-ly	blis-ter	bot-tle
bar-gain	ber-ry	bloat-ed	hot-tom
bark-ing	be-som	blood-shed	bound-less
bar-ley	bet-ter	bloo"-dy	boun-ty
bar-on	be"-vy	bloom-ing	bow-els
bar-ren	bi-as	blos-som	bow-er
bar-row	bib-ber	blow-ing	box-er
bar-ter	bi-ble	blub-ber	boy-ish
base-ness	bid-der	blue-ness	brace-let
bash-ful	big-ness	blun-der	brack-et
ba-sin	big-ot	blunt-less	brack-ish
bas-ket	bil-let	blus-ter	brag-ger
bas-tard	bind-er	board-er	bram-ble
bat-ten	bind-ing	boast-er	bran-dish
bat-tle	birch-en	boast-ing	brave-ly
bawl-ing	bird-lime	bob-bin	brawl-ing
bea-con	birth-day	bod-kin	braw-ny
bea-dle	bish-op	bo"-dy	bra-zen
bea-my	bit-ter	bog-gle	break-fast
beard-less	bit-tern	boil-er	breast-plate
bear-er	black-en	bold-ness	breath-less
beast-ly	black-ness	bol-ster	breed-ing
beat-er	blad-der	bond-age	brew-er
beau-ty	blame-less	bon-fire	bri-her
bed-ding	blan-dish	bon-net	brick-bat
bee-hive	blan-ket	hon-ny	brick-kiln
beg-gar	bleak-ness	bo-ny	bri-dal
be-ing	bleat-ing	boo-hy	bride-maid
bed-lain	bleed-ing	book-ish	bri-dle
bed-time	blem-ish	boor-ish	brief-ly
bel-fry	bless-ing	boo-ty	bri-ar
bel-man	blind-fold	bor-der	bright-ness

brim-mer	bush-el	care-less	chap-man
brim-stone	bus-tle	car-nage	chap-ter
bring-er	butch-er	car-rot	char-coal
bri-ny	but-ler	car-pet	char-ger
bris-tle	but-ter	cart-er	charm-er
brit-tle	but-tock	carv-er	charm-ing
bro-ken	bux-om	case-ment	char-ter
bro-ker	buz-zard	cas-ket	chas-ten
bru-tal	Cab-bage	cast-or	chat-tels
bru-tish	cab-in	cas-tle	chat-ter
bub-ble	ca-ble	cau-dle	cheap-en
buck-et	cad-dy	cav-il	cheap-ness
buc-kle	ca-dence	cause-way	cheat-er
buck-ler	call-ing	caus-tic	cheer-ful
buck-ram	cal-lous	ce-dar	chem-ist
bud-get	cam-bric	ceil-ing	cher-ish
buf-fet	cam-let	cel-lar	cher-ry
bug-bear	can-cel	cen-sure	ches-nut
bu-gle	can-cer	cen-tre	chief-ly
bul-ky	can-did	ce-rate	child-hood
bul-let	can-dle	cer-tain	child-ish
bul-rush	can-ker	chal-dron	chil-dren
bul-wark	can-non	chal-ice	chim-ney
bum-per	cant-er	chal-lenge	chis-el
bump-kin	can-vas	cham-ber	cho-ler
bun-dle	ca-per	chan-cel	chop-ping
bun-gle	ca-pon	chand-ler	chrис-ten
bun-gler	cap-tain	chan-ger	chuc-kle
bur-den	cap-tive	chang-ing	churl-ish
bur-gess	cap-ture	chan-nel	churn-ing
burn-er	car-case	chap-el	ci-der
burn-ing	card-er	chap-lain	cin-der
bur-nish	care-ful	chap-let	ci-pher

cir- <u>cle</u>	cod- <u>lin</u>	con- <u>sul</u>	crook- <u>ed</u>
cis- <u>tern</u>	cof- <u>fee</u>	con- <u>test</u>	cross- <u>ness</u>
cit- <u>ron</u>	cold- <u>ness</u>	con- <u>text</u>	crotch- <u>et</u>
ci"- <u>ty</u>	col- <u>lar</u>	con- <u>tract</u>	crude- <u>ly</u>
clam- <u>ber</u> .	col- <u>lect</u>	con- <u>vent</u>	cru- <u>el</u>
clam- <u>my</u>	col- <u>lege</u>	con- <u>vert</u>	cru- <u>et</u>
clam- <u>our</u>	col- <u>lop</u>	con- <u>vex</u>	crum- <u>ple</u>
clap- <u>per</u>	co- <u>lon</u>	con- <u>vict</u>	crup- <u>per</u>
clar- <u>et</u>	col- <u>our</u>	cool- <u>er</u>	crus- <u>ty</u>
clas- <u>sic</u>	com- <u>bat</u>	cool- <u>ness</u>	crys- <u>tal</u>
clat- <u>ter</u>	come- <u>ly</u>	coop- <u>er</u>	cud- <u>gel</u>
clean- <u>ly</u>	com- <u>er</u>	cop- <u>per</u>	cul- <u>prit</u>
clear- <u>ness</u>	com- <u>et</u>	co ^u - <u>py</u>	cum- <u>ber</u>
eler- <u>gy</u>	com- <u>fort</u>	cord- <u>age</u>	cun- <u>ning</u>
clev- <u>er</u>	com- <u>ma</u>	cor- <u>ner</u>	cup- <u>board</u>
cli- <u>ent</u>	com- <u>ment</u>	cos- <u>tive</u>	cu- <u>rate</u>
cli- <u>mate</u>	com- <u>merce</u>	cost- <u>ly</u>	cur- <u>dle</u>
cling- <u>er</u>	com- <u>mon</u>	cot- <u>ton</u>	cur- <u>few</u>
clog- <u>gy</u>	com- <u>pact</u>	cov- <u>er</u>	curl- <u>ing</u>
clois- <u>ter</u>	com- <u>pass</u>	coun- <u>cil</u>	cur- <u>rant</u>
clo- <u>ser</u>	com- <u>ound</u>	coun- <u>sel</u>	curt- <u>sey</u>
clos- <u>et</u>	com- <u>rade</u>	coun- <u>ter</u>	cur- <u>rent</u>
clou- <u>dy</u>	con- <u>cave</u>	coun- <u>ty</u>	cur- <u>ry</u>
clo- <u>ver</u>	con- <u>cert</u>	coup- <u>let</u>	curs- <u>ed</u>
clo- <u>ven</u>	con- <u>cord</u>	court- <u>ly</u>	cur- <u>tain</u>
clown- <u>ish</u>	con- <u>course</u>	cow- <u>ard</u>	cur- <u>ved</u>
clus- <u>ter</u>	con- <u>duct</u>	cou- <u>sin</u>	cus- <u>tard</u>
clum- <u>sy</u>	con- <u>duit</u>	crack- <u>er</u>	cus- <u>tom</u>
clot- <u>ty</u>	con- <u>flict</u>	crac- <u>kle</u>	cut- <u>ler</u>
cob- <u>ler</u>	con- <u>gress</u>	craf- <u>ty</u>	cyn- <u>ic</u>
cob- <u>nut</u>	con- <u>quer</u>	crea- <u>ture</u>	cy- <u>press</u>
cob- <u>web</u>	con- <u>quest</u>	cred- <u>it</u>	Dab- <u>ble</u>
cock- <u>pit</u>	con- <u>stant</u>	crib- <u>bage</u>	dan- <u>ger</u>

dag-ger	dis-mal	dwell-ing	ev-er
dai-ly	dis-tance	dwin-dle	e-vil
dain-ty	dis-tant	Ea-ger	ex-it
dai-ry	do-er	ea-gle	eye-sight
dal-ly	dog-ger	east-er	eye-sore
dam-age	dol-lar	eat-er	Fa-ble
dam-ask	dol-phin	ear-ly	fa-bric
dam-sel	do-nor	earth-en	fa-cing
dan-cer	dor-mant	ec-ho	fac-tor
dan-dle	doub-let	ed-dy	fag-got
dan-driff	doubt-ful	ed-ict	faint-ness
dan-gle	doubt-less	ef-fort	faith-ful
dap-per	dough-ty	e-gress	fal-con
dark-ness	dow-er	ei-ther	fal-low
darl-ing	dow-las	el-bow	false-hood
das-tard	dow-ny	el-der	fam-ine
daz-zle	drag-gle	em-blem	fam-ish
dear-ly	drag-on	em-met	fa-mous
dear-ness	dra-per	em-pire	fan-cy
dead-ly	draw-er	emp-ty	farm-er
death-less	draw-ing	end-less	far-row
debt-or	dread-ful	en-ter	far-ther
de-cent	dream-er	en-try	fast-en
de-ist	dri-ver	en-voy	fa-tal
del-uge	drop-sy	en-vy	fa-ther
dib-ble	drub-bing	eph-od	faul-ty
dic-tate	drum-mer	ep-ic	fa-vour
di-et	drunk-ard	e-qual	fawn-ing
dif-fer	du-el	er-ror	fear-ful
dim-ness	duke-dom	es-say	feath-er
dim-ple	dul-ness	es-sence	fee-ble
din-ner	du-rance	eth-ic	feel-ing
dis-cord	du-ty	e-ven	feign-ed

fel-low	foot-step	fu-ture	gi-ant
fel-on	fore-cast	Gab-ble	gib-bet
fe-male	fore-most	gain-ful	gid-dy
fen-eer	fore-sight	gal-lant	gig-gle
fen-der	fore-head	gal-ley	gild-er
fer-tile	for-est	gal-lon	gild-ing
fer-vent	for-mal	gal-lop	gim-let
fes-ter	for-mer	gam-ble	gin-ger
fet-ter	fort-night	game-ster	gir-dle
fe-ver	for-tune	gam-mon	girl-ish
fid-dle	found-er	gan-der	giv-er
fig-ure	foun-tain	gaunt-let	glad-den
fill-er	fowl-er	gar-bage	glad-ness
fil-thy	fra-grant	gar-den	glean-er
fi-nal	free-ly	gar-gle	glib-ly
fin-ger	fren-zy	gar-land	glim-mer
fin-ish	friend-ly	gar-ment	glis-ten
firm-ness	frig-ate	gar-ner	gloo-my
fix-ed	fros-ty	gar-nish	glo-ry
flab-by	fro-ward	gar-ret	glos-sy
flag-on	frow-zy	gar-ter	glut-ton
fla-grant	fruit-ful	gath-er	gnash-ing
flan-nel	full-er	gau-dy	gob-let
fla-vour	fu-my	ga-zer	god-ly
flesh-ly	fun-nel	geld-ing	go-er
flo-rist	fun-ny	gen-der	gold-en
flow-er	fur-nace	gen-tile	gos-ling
flus-ter	fur-nish	gen-tle	gos-pel
flut-ter	fur-row	gen-try	gos-sip
fol-low	fur-ther	ges-ture	gou-ty
fol-ly	fu-ry	get-ting	grace-ful
fond-ler	fus-ty	gew-gaw	gram-mar
fool-ish	fu-tile	ghast-ly	gran-deur

gras-sy	hag-gle	hea'-dy	hol-land
gra-tis	hail-stone	heal-ing	hol-low
gra-ver	hai-ry	hear-ing	ho-ly
gra-vy	halt-er	heark-en	hom-age
gra-zing	ham-let	heart-en	home-ly
grea-sy	ham-per	heart-less	hon-est
great-ly	hand-ful	hea-then	hon-our
great-ness	hand-maid	heav-en	hood-wink
gree-dy	hand-some	hea'-vy	hope-ful
green-ish	han-dy	he-brew	hope-less
greet-ing	hang-er	hec-tor	hor-rid
griev-ance	hang-ings	heed-ful	hor-ror
griev-ous	han-ker	hel-met	host-age
grind-er	hap-pen	help-er	host-ess
gris-kin	hap-py	help-ful	hos-tile
gris-ly	har-ass	help-less	hot-house
grist-ly	har-bour	hem-lock	hour-ly
groan-ing	hard-en	herb-age	house-hold
gro-cer	har-dy	herds-man	hu-man
grot-to	harm-ful	her-mit	hum-ble
ground-less	harm-less	her-ring	hu-mour
gruff-ness	har-ness	bew-er	hun-ger
guilt-less	har-row	hic-cup	hunt-er
guil-ty	har-vest	hig-gler	hur-ry
gun-ner	hast-en	high-ness	hurt-ful
gus-set	hat-ter	hil-lock	hus-ky
gus-ty	hate-ful	hil-ly	hys-sop
gut-ter	ha-tred	hin-der	I-dler
guz-zle	haugh-ty	hire-ling	i-dol
Hab-it	haunt-ed	hob-ble	im-age
hack-ne-y	haz-ard	hog-gish	in-cense
had-dock	ha-zel	hogs-head	in-come
hag-gard	ha-zy	hold-fast	in-dex

in-fant	jour-nal	lad-der	lim-ber
ink-stand	jour-néy	la-ding	lim-it
in-let	joy-ful	la-dle	lim-ner
in-mate	joy-less	la-dy	lin-gui-st
in-nost	joy-ous	lamb-kin	li-on
in-quest	judg-ment	lan-cet	list-ed
in-road	jug-gle	land-lord	lit-ter
in-sect	jui-cy	land-mark	lit-tle
in-sult	jum-ble	land-scape	live-ly
in-sight	ju-ry	lan-guage	liv-er
in-stance	just-ice	lan-guid	liz-ard
in-stant	just-ly	lap-pet	lead-ing
in-step	Keen-ness	lar-der	lob-by
in-to	keep-er	lath-er	lob-ster
in-voice	ken-nel	lat-ter	lock-et
i-ron	ker-nel	laugh-ter	lo-cust
is-sue	ket-tle	law-ful	lodg-ment
i-tem	key-hole	law-yer	lodg-er
Jab-ber	kid-nap	lead-en	lof-ty
jag-ged	kid-ney	lead-ex	log-wood
jan-gle	kin-dle	lea-ky	long-ing
jar-gon	kind-ness	lean-ness	loose-ness
jas-per	king-dom	learn-ing	lord-ly
jeal-ous	kins-man	leath-er	loud-ness
jel-ly	kit-chen	length-en	love-ly
jest-er	kna-vish	lep-er	lov-er
Je-sus	kneel-ing	lev-el	low-ly
jew-el	know-ing	le"-vy	low-ness
jew-ish	know-ledge	li-bel	loy-al
jin-gle	knuc-kle	li-cense	lu-cid
join-er	La-bel	life-less	lug-gage
join-ture	la-bour	light-en	lum-ber
jol-ly	lack-ing	light-ning	lurch-er

lurk-er	mel-low	month-ly	nar-row
luc-ky	mem-ber	mor-al	nas-ty
lyr-ic	men-ace	mor-sel	na-tive
Mag-got	mend-er	mor-tal	na-ture
ma-jor	men-tal	mor-tar	na-vel
ma-ker	mer-cer	most-ly	naugh-ty
mal-let	mer-chant	moth-er	na-vy
malt-ster	mer-cy	mo-tive	neat-ness
mam-mon	mer-it	move-ment	neck-cloth
man-drake	mes-sage	moun-tain	need-ful
man-gle	met-al	mourn-ful	nee-dle
man-ly	meth-od	mouth-ful	nee-dy
man-ner	mid-dle	mud-dle	ne-gro
man-tle	migh-ty	mud-dy	neigh-bour
ma-ny	mil-dew	muf-fle	nei-ther
mar-ble	mild-ness	mum-ble	ne-phew
mar-ket	mill-stone	mum-my	ner-vous
marks-man	mil-ky	mur-der	net-tle
mar-row	mill-er	mur-mur	new-ly
mar-quis	mini-c	mush-room	new-ness
mar-shal	mind-ful	mu-sic	nib-ble
mar-tyr	min-gle	mus-ket	nice-ness
ma-son	mis-chief	mus-lin	nig-gard
mas-ter	mi-ser	mus-tard	night-cap
mat-ter	mix-ture	mus-ty	nim-ble
max-im	nock-er	mut-ton	nip-ple
may-or	mod-el	muz-zle	no-bble
may-pole	mod-ern	myr-tle	nog-gin
mea-ly	mod-est	mys-tic	non-age
mean-ing	mois-ture	Nail-er	non-sense
mea-sure	mo-ment	na-ked	non-suit
med-dle	mon-key	name-less	nos-tril
meek-ness	mon-ster	nap-kin	nos-trum

Words of TWO Syllables.

noth-ing	ot-ter	par-cel	per-il
no-tice	o-ver	parch-ing	per-ish
nov-el	out-cast	parch-ment	per-jure
nov-ice	out-cry	par-don	per-ry
num-ber	out-er	pa-rent	per-son
nurs-er	out-most	par-ley	pert-ness
nur-ture	out-rage	par-lour	pes-ter
nut-meg	out-ward	par-rot	pes-tle
Oaf-ish	out-work	par-ry	pet-ty
oak-en	own-er	par-som	pew-ter
oat-meal	oys-ter	part-ner	phi-al
ob-ject	Pa-cer	par-ty	phren-sy
ob-long	pack-age	pas-sage	phys-ic
o-chre	pack-er	pas-sive	pic-kle
o-dour	pack-et	pass-port	pick-lock
of-fer	pad-dle	pas-ture	pie-ture
of-fice	pad-dock	pat-ent	pie-ces
off-spring	pad-lock	pave-ment	pig-my
o-gle	pa-gan	pay-ment	pil-fer
oil-man	pain-ful	pea-cock	pil-grim
oint-ment	paint-er	peb-ble	pil-lage
old-er	paint-ing	ped-ant	pill-box
ol-ive	pal-ace	ped-lar	pi-lot
o-men	pal-ate	peep-er	pim-ple
on-set	pale-ness	pee-vish	pin-case
o-pen	pal-let	pelt-ing	pin-cers
op-tic	pam-phlet	pen-dant	pinch-ing
o-pal	pan-cake	pen-man	pi-per
or-an ^g e	pan-ic	pen-ny	pip-pin
or-der	pan-try	pen-sive	pi-rate
or-gan	pa-per	peo-ple	pitch-er
oth-er	pa-pist	pep-per	pit-tance
o-ral	par-boil	per-fect	pi"ty

piv-ot	post-age	prin-cess	punc-ture
pla-ces	pos-ture	pri-va-te	pun-gent
pla"-cid	po-tent	pri"-vy	pun-ish
plain-tiff	pot-ter	prob-lem	pup-py
plan-et	pot-tle	proc-tor	pur-blind
plant-er	poul-try	prod-uce	pure-ness
plas-ter	pounce-box	prod-uct	pur-pose
plat-ted	pound-age	prof-fer	pu-trid
plat-ter	pound-er	prof-it	puz-zle
play-er	pow-er	prog-ress	Quad-rant
play-ing	pow-der	pro"-ject	quag-mire
pleas-ant	prac-tice	pro-logue	quaint-ness
pleas-ure	prais-er	prom-ise	qua-ker
plot-ter	pran-cer	proph-et	qualm-ish
plu-mage	prat-tle	pros-per	quar-rel
plum-met	prat-tler	pros-trate	quar-ry
plump-ness	pray-er	proud-ly	quar-tan
plun-der	preach-er	prow-ess	quar-ter
plu-ral	preb-end	prowl-er	qua-ver
ply-ing	pre-cept	pry-ing	queer-ly
poach-er	pre-dal	pru-dence	que"-ry
pock-et	pref-ace	pru-dent	quib-ble
po-et	prel-ate	psalm-ist	quick-en
poi-son	prel-ude	psalt-er	quick-ly
po-ker	pres-age	pub-lic	quick-sand
po-lar	pres-ence	pub-lish	qui-et
pel-ish	pres-ent	puc-ker	quin-sy
pom-pous	press-er	pud-ding	quint-al
pon-der	pric-kle	pud-dle	quit-rent
po-pish	prick-ly	puff-er	quiv-er
pop-py	priest-hood	pul-let	quo-rum
port-al	pri-mate	pul-pit	quo-ta
pos-set	prim-er	pump-er	Rab-bit

rab-ble	ra-v-en	ro-man	sad-dle
ra-cer	raw-ness	ro-mish	safe-ly
rac- e -et	ra-zor	roo-my	safe-ty
rad-ish	rea-der	ro-sy	saf-ron
raf-fle	rea-dy	rot-ten	sail-or
raf-ter	re-al	round-ish	sal-ad
rag-ged	reap-er	ro-ver	sal-ly
rail-er	rea-son	roy-al	sal-mon
rai-ment	reb-el	rub-ber	salt-ish
rain-bow	re-cent	rub-bish	sal-vage
rai-ny	rec-kon	ru-by	sal-ver
rais-er	rec-tor	rud-der	sam-ple
rai-sin	ref-use	rude-ness	san-dal
ra-kish	rent-al	rue-ful	san-dy
ral-ly	rest-less	ruf-fle	san-guine
ram-ble	rev-el	rug-ged	sap-ling
ram-mer	rib-and	ru-in	sap-py
ram-pant	rich-es	ru-ler	sat-chel
ram-part	rid-dance	rum-ble	sat-in
ran-cour	rid-dle	rum-mage	sat-ire
ran-dom	ri-der	ru-mour	sav-age
ran-ger	ri-fle	rum-ple	sau-cer
ran-kle	right-ful	run-let	sa-ver
ran-sack	rig-our	run-ning	sau-sage
ran-soin	ri-ot	rup-ture	saw-yer
rant-er	rip-ple	rus-tic	say-ing
rap-id	ri-val	rus-ty	scab-bard
rap-ine	riv-er	ruth-less	scaf-fold
rap-ture	riv-et	Sal-bath	scam-per
rash-ness	roar-ing	sa-bie	scan-dal
ra-ther	rob-ber	sa-bre	scar-let
rat-tle	rock-et	sack-cloth	scat-ter
rav-age	roll-er	sad-den	schol-ar

sci-ence	sham-ble	sim-ply	snuf-fle
scoff-er	shame-ful	sin-ew	sock-et
scol-lop	shame-less	sin-ful	sod-den
scorn-ful	shape-less	sing-ing	soft-en
scrib-ble	sha-pen	sing-er	sol-ace
scrip-ture	sharp-en	sin-gle	sol-emn
scru-ple	sharp-er	sin-ner	sol-id
scuf-fle	shat-ter	si-ren	sor-did
scull-er	shear-ing	sis-ter	sor-row
sculp-ture	shel-ter	sit-ting	sor-ry
scur-vy	shep-herd	skil-ful	sot-tish
seam-less	sher-iff	skil-let	sound-ness
sea-son	sher-ry	skim-mer	span-gle
se-cret	shil-ling	slack-en	spar-kle
seed-less	shi-ning	slan-der	spar-row
see-ing	ship-wreck	slat-tern	spat-ter
seem-ly	shock-ing	sla-vish	speak-er
sell-er	short-er	sleep-er	speech-less
sen-ate	short-en	slee-py	spee-dy
sense-less	shov-el	slip-per	spin-dle
sen-tence	should-er	sli-ver	spin-ner
se-quel	show-er	slop-py	spir-it
ser-mon	shuf-fle	sloth-ful	spit-tle
ser-pent	shut-ter	slub-ber	spite-ful
ser-vant	shut-tle	slug-gard	splint-er
ser-vice	sick-en	slum-ber	spo-ken
set-ter	sick-ness	smell-ing	sport-ing
set-tle	sight-less	smug-gle	spot-less
shab-by	sig-nał	smut-ty	sprin-kle
shac-kle	si-lence	snaf-fle	spun-gy
shad-ow	si-lent	snag-gy	squan-der
shag-gy	sim-per	snap-per	squeam-ish
shal-low	sim-ple	sneak-ing	sta-ble

Words of TWO Syllables.

stag-ger	stu-born	swea'-ty	tell-er
stag-nate	stu-dent	sweep-ing	tem-per
stall-fed	stum-ble	sweet-en	tem-pest
stam-mer	stur-dy	sweet-ness	tem-ple
stand-ish	sub-ject	swel-ling	tempt-er
sta-ple	suc-cour	swift-ness	ten-ant
star-tle	suck-ling	swim-ming	ten-der
state-ly	sud-den	sys-tem	ter-race
sta-ting	suf-fer	Tab-by	ter-ror
sta-tue	sul-len	ta-ble	tes-ty
stat-ure	sul-ly	tac-kle	tet-ter
stat-ute	sul-tan	ta-ker	thank-ful
stead-fast	sul-try	tal-ent	thatch-er
stee-ple	sum-mer	tal-low	thaw-ing
steer-age	sum-mit	tal-ly	there-fore
stic-kle	sum-mons	tame-ly	thick-et
stiff-en	sun-day	tam-my	thiev-ish
sti-flie	sun-der	tam-per	thim-ble
still-ness	sun-dry	tan-gle	think-ing
stin-gy	sup-per	tan-kard	thirs-ty
stir-rup	sup-ple	tan-sy	thor-ny
stom-ach	sure-ty	ta-per	thorn-back
sto-ny	sur-feit	tap-ster	thought-ful
stor-my	sur-ly	tar-dy	thou-sand
sto-ry	sur-name	tar-get	thrash-er
stout-ness	sur-plice	tar-ry	threat-en
strag-gle	swab-by	tar-tar	throb-bing
stran-gle	swad-dle	taste-less	thump-ing
stric-ken	swag-ger	tas-ter	thun-der
strict-ly	swal-low	tat-tle	thurs-day
stri-king	swan-skin	taw-dry	tick-et
strip-ling	swar-thy	taw-ny	tic-kle
struc-ture	swear-ing	tay-lor	ti-dy

tight-en	trans-fer	tu-mid	va-grant
till-age	tre-a-cle	tu-mour	vain-ly
till-er	tre-a-son	tu-mult	val-id
tim-ber	treas-ure	tun-nel	val-ley
time-ly	tre-a-tise	tur-ban	van-ish
tinc-ture	treat-ment	tur-bid	van-quish
tin-der	tre-a-ty	tur-key	var-let
tin-gle	trem-ble	turn-er	var-nish
tin-ker	trench-er	tur-nip	va-ry
tin-sel	tres-pass	turn-stile	vas-sal
tip-pet	trib-une	tur-ret	vel-vet
tip-ple	tric-kle	tur-tle	vend-er
tire-some	tri-fle	tu-tor	ven-om
ti-tle	trig-ger	twi-light	ven-ture
tit-ter	trim-mer	twin-kle	ver-dant
tit-tle	tri"-ple	twit-ter	ver-dict
toi-let	trip-ping	tym-bal	ver-ger
to-ken	tri-umph	ty-rant	ver-juice
ton-nage	troop-er	Üm-pire	ver-min
tor-men-t-	tro-phy	un-cle	ver-sed
tor-rent	trou"-ble	un-der	ver-vain
tor-ture	trow-sers	up-per	ve"-ry
to-tal	tru-ant	up-right	ves-per
tot-ter	truc-kle	up-shot	ves-try
tow-el	tru-ly	up-ward	vex-ed
tow-er	trum-pet	ur-gent	vic-ar
town-ship	trun-dle	u-rine	vic-tor
tra-ding	trus-ty	u-sage	vig-our
traf-fic	tuc-ker	use-ful	vil-lain
trai-tor	tues-day	ush-er	vint-ner
tram-mel	tu-lip	ut-most	vi-ol
tram-ple	tum-ble	ut-ter	vi-per
tran-script	tum-bler	Va-cant	vir-gin

vir-tue	wal-nut	weal-thy	wo-ful
vis-age	wan-der	weap-on	won-der
vis-it	want-ing	weath-er	wor-ship
vix-en	wan-ton	weep-ing	wrong-ful
vo-cal	war-fare	weigh-ty	Year-ly
vol-ley	war-like	wel-fare	yearn-ing
vom-it	war-rant	wheat-en	yel-low
voy-age	war-ren	whis-per	yeo-man
vul-gar	wash-ing	whis-tle	yon-der
vul-ture	wasp-ish	whole-some	young-er
Wa-fer	waste-ful	wick-ed	young-est
wag-gish	wa-ter	wid-ow	youth-ful
wag-tail	watch-ful	will-ing	Za-ny
wait-er	wa-ver	wind-ward	zeal-ot
wake-ful	way-lay	win-ter	zeal-ous
wal-let	way-ward	wis-dom	zen-ith
wal-low	weak-en	wit-ness	ze"-phyr
wal-ker	wea-ry	wit-ty	zig-zag

*Entertaining and instructive Lessons, in Words
not exceeding TWO Syllables.*

LESSON 1.

The dog barks.	The li-on roars.
The hog grunts.	The wolf howls.
The pig squeaks.	The ti-ger growls.
The horse neighs.	The fox barks.
The cock crows.	Micé squeak.
The ass brays.	The frog croaks.
The cat purs.	The spar-row chirps.
The klt-ten mews.	The swal-low twit-ters.
The bull bel-lows.	The rook caws.
The cow lows.	The bit-tern booms.
The calf bleats.	The tur-key gob-bles.
Sheep al-so bleat.	The pea-cock screams.

The bee-ble hums.	The screech-owl shrieks
The duck quacks.	The snake his-ses.
The goose cac-kles	Little boys and girls
Mon-keys chat-ter.	talk and read.
The owl hoots.	

LESSON 2.

I want my din-ner ; I want pud-ding. It is not rea-dy yet : it will be rea-dy soon, then Thom-as shall have his din-ner. Lay the cloth. Where are the knives, and forks, and plates ? The clock strikes one ; take up the din-ner. May I have some meat ? No : you shall have some-thing ni-cer. Here is some ap-ple dum-ping for you ; and here are some peas, and some beans, and car-rots, and tur-nips, and rice-pud-ding, and bread.

LESSON 3.

There was a lit-tle boy ; he was not a big boy, for if he had been a big boy, I sup-pose he would have been wi-ser ; but this was a lit-tle boy, not high-er than the ta-ble, and his pa-pa and mam-ma sent him to school. It was a very pleas-ant morn-ing ; the sun shone, and the birds sung on the trees. Now this lit-tle boy did not love his book much, for he was but a sil-ly lit-tle boy, as I said before, and he had a great mind to play in-stead of go-ing to school. And he saw a bee fly-ing a-bout, first up-on one flow-er, and then up-on an-oth-er ; so he said, Pret-ty bee ! will you come and play with me ? But the bee said, No, I must not be i-dle, I must go and gath-er hon-ey.

LESSON 4.

Then the i-dle boy met a dog : and he said, Dog ! will you play with me ? But the dog said, No, I must not be i-dle, I am go-ing to watch my mas-ter's house. I must make haste for fe-

bad men may get in. Then the lit-tle boy went to a hay-rick, and he saw a bird pull-ing some hay out of the hay-rick, and he said, Bird ! will you come and play with me ? But the bird said, No, I must not be i-dle, I must get some hay to build my nest with, and some moss and some wool. So the bird flew away.

LESSON 5.

Then the i-dle boy saw a horse, and he said, Horse ! will you play with me ? But the horse said, No, I must not be i-dle; I must go and plough, or else there will be no corn to make bread of. Then the lit-tle boy thought to himself, What, is no-bo-dy i-dle? then lit-tle boys must not be i-dle nei-ther. So he made haste, and went to school, and learn-ed his les-son ve-ry well, and the mas-ter said he was a ve-ry good boy.

LESSON 6.

Thom-as, what a clev-er thing it is to read ! A lit-tle while a-go, you know, you could on-ly read lit-tle words; and you were for-ced to spell them c-a-t, cat; d-o-g, dog. Now you can read pret-ty sto-ries, and I am go-ing to tell you some.

I will tell you a sto-ry a-bout a lamb.—There was once a shep-herd, who had a great ma-ny sheep and lambs. He took a great deal of care of them; and gave them sweet fresh grass to eat, and clear wa-ter to drink; and if they were sick, he was ve-ry good to them; and when they climb-ed up a steep hill, and the lambs were ti-red, he u-sed to car-ry them in his arms; and when they were all eat-ing their sup-pers in the field, he u-sed to sit up-on a stile, and play them a tune, and sing to them; and so they were hap-py sheep and lambs. But always at night this shep-herd u-sed to pen them up in a fold.

hat do you want, you black dog? We do not now you. Then the dog went to Ralph the ser-
ant, and pull-ed him by the coat, and pull-ed
im till he brought him to the ditch; and the
og and Ralph be-tween them got the lit-tle
y out of the ditch; but he was all over mud,
ad quite wet, and all the folks laugh-ed at him
e-cause he was a cow-ard.

LESSON 11.

One day, in the month of June, Thomas had got all his things ready to set out on a little ~~unt~~ ^{out} of pleasure with a few of his friends, but the sky became black with thick clouds, and on that account he was forced to wait some time in suspense. Being at last stopped by a heavy hower of rain, he was so vexed, that he could not refrain from tears; and sitting down in a sulky humour, would not suffer any one to comfort him.

Towards night the clouds began to vanish; the sun shone with great brightness, and the whole face of nature seemed to be changed. Robert then took Thomas with him into the fields, and the freshness of the air, the music of the birds, and the greenness of the grass, filled him with pleasure. "Do you see," said Robert, "what change has taken place? Last night the ground was parched: the flowers, and all the things seemed to droop. To what cause must we impute this happy change?" Struck with the folly of his own conduct in the morning, Thomas was forced to admit, that the useful rain which fell that morning had done all this good.

Words of TWO Syllables, accented on the second.

A-base	a-go	as-cent	be-fore
a-bate	a-larm	a-shore	be-head
ab-hor	a-las	a-side	be-hold
ab-jure	a-lert	as-sault	be-lieve
a-bove	a-like	as-sent	be-neath
a-bout	a-live	as-sert	be-nign
ab-solve	al-lege	as-sist	be-numb
ab-surd	al-lot	as-sume	be-quest
ac-cept	al-lude	as-sure	be-seech
ac-count	al-lure	a-stray	be-seem
ac-cuse	al-ly	a-stride	be-set
ac-quaint	a-loft	a-tone	be-sides
ac-quire	a-long	at-tend	be-siege
ac-quit	a-loof	at-test	be-smear
ad-duce	a-maze	at-tire	be-smoke
ad-here	a-mend	at-tract	be-speak
ad-jure	a-mong	a-vail	be-stir
ad-just	a-muse	a-vast	be-stow
ad-mit	an-noy	a-venge	be-stride
a-dorn	ap-peal	a-verse	be-tide
ad-vice	ap-pear	a-vert	be-times
ad-vise	ap-pease	a-void	be-tray
a-far	ap-plant	a-vow	be-troth
af-fair	ap-ply	aus-tere	be-between
af-fix	ap-point	a-wait	be-wail
af-flict	ap-proach	a-wake	be-ware
af-front	ap-prove	a-ware	be-witch
a-fraid	a-rise	a-wry	be-yond
a-gain	ar-raign	Bap-tize	blas-pheme
a-against	ar-rest	be-cause	blas-phile
ag-gress	as-cend	be-come	boastful
ag-grieve		be-dawb	boisterous

i-hance	ex-act	ex-tinct	grim-ace
i-join	ex-ceed	ex-tol	gro-tesque
i-joy	ex-cel	ex-tort	Im-bibe
i-large	ex-cept	ex-tract	im-bue
n-rage	ex-cess	ex-treme	im-mense
n-rich	ex-change	ex-udef	im-merse
n-robe	ex-cise	ex-ulst	im-mure
n-rol	ex-cite	Fa-tigue	im-pair
n-slave	ex-claim	fer-ment	im-part
n-sue	ex-clude	fif-teen	im-peach
n-sure	ex-cuse	fo-ment	im-pede
n-tail	ex-empt	for-bade	im-pel
n-throne	ex-ert	for-bear	im-pend
n-tice	ex-hale	for-bid	im-plant
n-tire	ex-haust	fore-bode	im-plore
n-tomb	ex-hort	fore-close	im-ply
n-trap	ex-ist	fore-dooin	im-port
n-treat	ex-pand	fore-go	im-pose
n-twine	ex-pect	fore-know	im-press
-quip	ex-pend	fore-run	im-print
-rase	ex-pense	fore-shew	im-prove
-rect	ex-pert	fore-see	im-pure
s-cape	ex-pire	fore-stal	im-pute
s-cort	ex-plain	fore-fel	in-cite
s-pouse	ex-plode	fore-warn	in-cline
s-spy	ex-ploit	for-give	in-clude
s-tate	ex-plore	for-lorn	in-crease
s-teem	ex-port	for-sake	in-cur
-vade	ex-pose	for-swear	in-deed
-vent	ex-pound	forth-with	in-dent
-vert	ex-press	ful-fil	in-duce
-vict	ex-punge	Gal-loon	in-dulge
-vince	ex-tend	ga-zette	in-fert
v-oke	ex-tent	gen-teel	in-fer

Words of TWO Syllables.

fest	in-veigh	mis-print	out-leap
firm	in-vent	mis-quote	out-live
flame	in-vert	mis-rule	out-right
flate	in-vest	mis-take	out-run
flect	in-vite	mis-teach	out-sail
flict	in-voke	mis-trust	out-shine
form	in-volve	mis-use	out-shoot
fuse	in-ure	mo-lest	out-sit
grate	Ja-pan	mo-rose	out-stare
here	je-june	Neg-lect	out-strip
ject	jo-cose	O-bey	out-walk
lay	La-ment	ob-ject	out-weigh
list	lam-poön	ob-late	out-wit
quire	Ma-raud	o-blige	Pa-rade
sane	ma-chine	ob-lique	pa-role
scribe	main-tain	ob-scure	par-take
sert	ma-tign	ob-serve	pa-trol
sist	ma-nure	ob-struct	per-cuss
snare	ma-rine	ob-tain	per-form
pect	ma-ture	ob-tend	per-fume
pire	mis-cal	ob-trude	per-fuse
tall	mis-cast	ob-tuse	per-haps
till	mis-chance	oc-cult	per-mit
truct	mis-count	oc-cur	per-plex
ult	mis-deed	of-fend	per-sist
end	mis-deem	op-pose	per-spire
ense	mis-give	op-press	per-suade
er	mis-hap	or-dain	per-tain
hral	mis-judge	out-bid	per-vade
rench	mis-lay	out-brave	per-verse
rigue	mis-lead	out-dare	per-vert
nde	mis-name	out-do	pe-ruse
est	mis-spend	out-face	pla-card
gue	mis-place	out-grew	pos-sess

post-pone	pro-mulge	re-cline	re-hear
pre-cede	pro-nounce	re-cluse	re-ject
pre-clude	pro-pel	re-coil	re-joice
pre-dict	pro-pense	re-coin	re-join
pre-fer	pro-pose	re-cord	re-lapse
pre-fix	pro-pound	re-count	re-late
pre-judge	pro-rogue	re-course	re-lax
pre-mise	pro-scribe	re-cruit	re-relay
pre-pare	pro-tect	re-cur	re-lease
pre-pense	pro-tend	re-daub	re-lent
pre-sage	pro-test	re-deem	re-lief
pre-scribe	pro-tract	re-doubt	re-lieve
pre-sent	pro-trude	re-dound	re-light
pre-serve	pro-vide	re-dress	re-lume
pre-side	pro-voke	reduce	re-ly
pre-sume	pur-loin	re-fect	re-main
pre-tence	pur-sue	re-fér	re-mand
pre-tend	pur-suit	re-fine	re-mark
pre-text	pur-vey	re-fit	re-mind
pre-vail	Re-bate	re-flect	re-miss
pre-vent	re-bel	re-float	re-morse
pro-ceed	re-bound	re-flow	re-mote
pro-claim	re-buff	re-form	re-move
pro-cure	re-build	re-tract	re-mount
pro-duce	re-buke	re-frain	re-new
pro-fane	re-call	re-fresh	re-nounce
pro-fess	re-cant	re-fund	re-nown
pro-found	re-cede	re-fuse	re-pair
pro-fuse	re-ceipt	re-fute	re-past
pro-ject	re-ceive	re-gain	re-pay
pro-late	re-cess	re-gale	re-peal
pro-lix	re-charge	re-guard	re-peat
pro-long	re-cite	re-grate	re-pel
pro-mote	re-claim	re-gret	re-pent

re-pine	re-volve	sus-pend	un-clasp
re-place	re-ward	sus-pense	un-close
re-plete	ro-mance	There-on	un-cooth
re-reply	Sa-lute	there-of	un-do
re-port	se-clude	there-with	un-done
re-pose	se-cure	tor-ment	un-dress
re-press	se-dan	tra-duce	un-fair
re-prieve	se-date	trans-act	un-fed
re-print	se-duce	trans-cend	un-fit
re-proach	se-lect	trans-cribe	un-fold
re-proof	se-rene	trans-fer	un-gird
re-prove	se-vere	trans-form	un-girt
re-pulse	sin-cere	trans-gress	un-glue
re-pute	sub-due	trans-late	un-hinge
re-quest	sub-duct	trans-mit	un-hook
re-quire	sub-join	trans-pire	un-horse
re-quite	sub-lime	trans-plant	un-hurt
re-seat	sub-mit	trans-pose	u-nite
re-scind	sub-orn	fré-pan	un-just
re-reserve	sub-scribe	trus-tee	un-knit
re-sign	sub-side	Un-apt	un-know
re-resist	sub-sist	un-bar	un-lace
re-sitive	sub-tract	un-bend	un-lade
re-spect	sub-vert	un-bind	un-like
re-store	suc-ceed	un-blest	un-load
re-tain	suc-cinct	un-bolt	un-lock
re-tard	suf-fice	un-born	un-loose
re-tire	sig-gest	un-bought	un-man
re-treat	sup-ply	un-bound	un-mast
re-turn	sup-port	un-brace	un-moo
re-venge	sup-pose	un-case	un-paid
re-revere	sup-press	un-caught	un-ripe
re-vile	sur-round	un-chain	un-safe
re-yelt	sur-vey	un-chaste	un-say

un-seen	un-tie	up-hold	with-in
un-shod	un-true	u-surp	with-out
un-sound	un-twist	Where-as	with-stand
un-spent	un-wise	with-al	Your-self
un-stop	un-yoke	with-draw	your-selves
un-taught	up-braid	with-hold	

*Entertaining and instructive Lessons, in words
not exceeding THREE Syllables.*

LESSON 1.

GOLD is of a deep yellow colour. It is very pretty and bright. It is a great deal heav-i-er than any thing else. Men dig it out of the ground. Shall I take my spade and get some? No, there is none in this country. It comes from a great way off; and it lies deeper a great deal than you could dig with your spade.

Guineas are made of gold; and so are half guineas, and watches sometimes. The looking-glass frame, and the picture frames, are gilt with gold. What is leaf gold? It is gold beaten very thin, thinner than leaves of paper.

LESSON 2.

Silver is white and shining. Spoons are made of silver, and waiters, and crowns, and half-crowns, and shillings, and six-pen-ces. Silver comes from a great way off; from Peru.

Copper is red. The kettles and pots are made of copper; and brass is made of copper. Brass is bright and yellow, almost like gold. The sauce-pans are made of brass; and the locks upon the door, and the can-dle-sticks. What is that green

58 *Lessons of THREE Syllables.*

upon the sauce-pan? It is rusty; the green is called ver-di-gris; it would kill you if you were to eat it.

LESSON 3.

Iron is very hard. It is not pretty; but I do not know what we shall do without it, for it makes us a great many things. The tongs, and the poker, and shovel, are made of iron. Go and ask Dobbin if he can plough without the plough-share. Well, what does he say? He says No, he cannot. But the plough-share is made of iron. Will iron melt in the fire? Put the poker in and try. Well, is it melted? No, but it is red hot, and soft; it will bend. But I will tell you, Charles; iron will melt in a very, very hot fire, when it has been in a great while; then it will melt.

Come, let us go to the smith's shop. What is he doing? He has a forge: he blows the fire with a great pair of bellows to make the iron hot. Now it is hot. Now he takes it out with the tongs, and puts it upon the anvil. Now he beats it with a hammer. How hard he works! The sparks fly about: pretty bright sparks! What is the blacksmith making? He is making nails, and horse-shoes, and a great many things.

LESSON 4.

Steel is made of iron. Steel is very bright and hard. Knives and scissors are made of steel.

Lead is soft, and very heavy. Here is a piece; lift it. There is lead in the casement; and the spout is lead, and the cistern is lead, and bullets are made of lead. Will lead melt in the fire? Try: throw a piece in. Now it is all melted,

and runs down among the ashes below the grate.
What a pretty bright colour it is now!

Tin is white and soft. It is bright too. The dripping-pan and the reflect-or are all cov-er-ed with tin.

Quick-sil-ver is very bright, like silver; and it is very heavy. See how it runs about! You cannot catch it. You cannot pick it up. There is quick-sil-ver in the weath-er-glass.

Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, quick-sil-ver; one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, met-als. They are all dug out of the ground.

LESSON 5.

There was a little boy whose name was Harry, and his papa and mamma sent him to school. Now Harry was a clever fellow, and loved his book; and he got to be first in his class. So his mamma got up one morning very early, and called Betty the maid, and said, Betty, I think we must make a cake for Harry, for he has learned his book very well. And Betty said, Yes, with all my heart. So they made him a nice cake. It was very large, and stuffed full of plumbs and sweetmeats, orange and citron; and it was iced all over with sugar; it was white and smooth on the top like snow. So this cake was sent to the school. When little Harry saw it he was very glad, and jumped about for joy; and he hardly staid for a knife to cut a piece, but gnawed it with his teeth. So he ate till the bell rang for school, and after school he ate again, and ate till he went to bed; nay, he laid his cake under his pillow, and sat up in the night to eat some.

He ate till it was all gone.—But soon after, this little boy was very sick, and ev-e-ry body said, I wonder what is the matter with Harry: he used to be brisk, and play about more nimbly than any of the boys; and now he looks pale and is very ill. And some-bo-dy said Harry has had a rich cake, and eaten it all up very soon, and that has made him ill. So they sent for Doctor Rhubarb, and he gave him I do not know how much bitter physic. Poor Harry did not like it at all, but he was forced to take it, or else he would have died, you know. So at last he got well again, but his mamma said she would send him no more cakes,

LESSON 6.

Now there was an-oth-er boy, who was one of Harry's school-fel-low's; his name was Peter: the boys used to call him Peter Careful. And Peter had written his mamma a very clean pretty letter; there was not one blot in it all. So his mamma sent him a cake. Now Peter thought with himself, I will not make myself sick with this good cake, as silly Harry did; I will keep it a great while. So he took the cake; and tugged it up stairs. It was very heavy: he could hardly carry it. And he locked it up in his box, and once a day he crept slyly up stairs and ate a very little piece, and then locked his box again. So he kept it sev-er-al weeks and it was not gone, for it was very large; but behold! the mice got into the box and nibbled some. And the cake grew dry and mouldy, and at last was good for nothing at all. So he was o-bli-ged to throw it away, and it grieved him to the very heart.

LESSON 7.

Well; there was an-oth-er little boy at the same school, whose name was Richard. And one day his mamma sent him a cake, because she loved him dearly, and he loved her dearly. So when the cake came, Richard said to his school-fel-lows, I have got a cake, come let us go and eat it. So they came about him like a parcel of bees; and Richard took a slice of cake himself, and then gave a piece to one, and a piece to an-oth-er, and a piece to an-oth-er, till it was almost gone. Then Richard put the rest by, and said, I will eat it to-mor-row.

He then went to play, and the boys all played to-geth-er mer-ri-ly. But soon after an old blind Fiddler came into the court: he had a long white beard; and because he was blind, he had a little dog in a string to lead him. So he came into the court, and sat down upon a stone, and said, My pretty lads, if you will, I will play you a tune. And they all left off their sport, and came and stood round him.

And Richard saw that while he play-tears ran down his cheeks. And Richard said, Old man, why do you cry? And the old man said, Because I am very hungry: I have no-bo-dy to give me any dinner or supper: I have nothing in the world but this little dog: and I cannot work. If I could work I would. Then Richard went, without saying a word, and fetched the rest of his cake, which he had intend-ed to have eaten an-oth-er day, and he said, Here, old man, here is some cake for you.

The old man said, Where is it? for I am blind,

I cannot see it. So Richard put it into his hat. And the Fiddler thanked him, and Richard was more glad than if he had eaten ten cakes.

Pray which do you love best? Do you love Harry best, or Peter best, or Richard best?

LESSON 8.

The noblest em-ploy-ment for the mind of man is to study the works of his Cre-a-tor. To him whom the science of nature de-light-eth, ev-e-ry object bringeth a proof of his God. His mind is lifted up to heaven every moment, and his life shews what i-de-a he en-ter-tains of e-ter-nal wisdom. If he cast his eyes towards the clouds, will he not find the heavens full of its wonders? If he look down on the earth, doth not the worm proclaim to him, "Less than in-fi-nite power could not have formed me?"

While the planets pursue their courses; while the sun re-main-eth in his place; while the comet wan-der-eth through space, and re-turn-eth to its des-tin-ed spot again; who but God could have formed them? Behold how great their splendour! yet they do not di-min-ish; lo, how rapid their motion! yet one runneth not in the way of an-oth-er. Look down upon the earth, and see its produce; ex-am-ine its bowels, and behold what they contain: have not wisdom and power or-dain-ed the whole? Who biddeth the grass to spring up? Who wa-ter-eth it at due seasons? Behold the ox croppeth it; the horse and the sheep, do they not feed upon it? Who is he that pro-vi-deth for them, but the Lord?

Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the FIRST Syllable.

Ab-di-cate	Bach-e-lor	Cab-in-et
ab-ju-gate	back-sli-der	cal-cu-late
ab-ro-gate	back-ward-ness	cal-en-dar
ab-so-lute	bail-à-ble	cap-it-al
ac-ci-dent	bal-der-dash	cap-ti-vate
ac-cu-rate	ban-ish-mient	car-di-nal
ac-tu-ate	bar-ba-rous	care-ful-ly
ad-ju-tant	bar-ren-ness	car-mel-ite
ad-mi-ral	bar-ris-ter	car-pen-ter
ad-vo-cate	bash-ful-ness	cas-u-al
af-fa-ble	bat-tle-mènt	cas-u-ist
ag-o-ny	beau-ti-ful	cat-a-logue
af-der-man	ben-e-fice	cat-e-chise
a-li-en	ben-e-fit	cat-e-chism
am-nes-ty	big-ot-ry	cél-e-brate
am-pli-fy	blas-phe-my	cen-tu-ry
an-ar-chy	blood-suck-er	cer-ti-fy
an-ces-tor	blun-der-buss	cham-ber-maid
an-i-mal	blun-der-er	cham-pi-on
an-i-mate	blun-der-ing	char-ac-ter
an-nu-al	blus-ter-er	char-i-ty
ap-pe-tite	bois-ter-ous	chas-tise-ment
ar-a-ble	book-bind-er	chiv-al-ry
ar-gu-ment	bor-ro-wer	chem-i-cal
ar-mo-ry	bot-tom-less	chem-is-try
ar-ro-gant	bot-tom-ry	cin-na-mon
at-tri-bute	boun-ti-ful	cir-cu-late
av-a-rice	bro-ther-ly	cir-cum-flex
au-dit-or	bur-den-some	cir-cum-spect
au-gu-ry	bur-gla-ry	cir-cum-stance
au-thor-ize	bu-ri-al	clam-or-ous

Words of THREE Syllables.

clar-i-fy	cor-pu-lent	del-i-cate
clas-si-cal	cos-tive-ness	dep-u-ty
clean-li-ness	cost-li-ness	der-o-gate
co-gen-cy	cov-e-nant	des-o-late
cog-ni-zance	cov-er-ing	des-pe-rate
col-o-ny	cov-et-ous	des-ti-ny
com-e-dy	coun-sel-lor	des-ti-tute
com-fort-less	coun-ten-ance	det-ri-ment
com-ic-al	coun-ter-feit	dev-i-ate
com-pa-ny	coun-ter-pane	di-a-dem
com-pe-tent	cour-te-ous	di-a-logue
com-ple-ment	court-li-ness	di-a-per
com-pli-ment	cow-ard-ice	dil-i-gence
com-pro-mise	craf-ti-ness	dis-ci-pline
con-fer-ence	cred-i-ble	dis-lo-cate
con-fi-dence	cred-i-tor	doc-u-ment
con-flu-ence	crim-i-nal	do-lo-rous
con-gru-ous	crit-i-cal	dow-a-ger
con-ju-gal	croc-o-dile	dra-pe-ry
con-quer-or	crook-ed-ness	dul-ci-mer
con-se-crate	cru-ci-fy	du-ra-ble
con-se-quence	cru-di-ty	Eb-o-ny
con-son-ant	cru-el-ty	ed-it-or
con-sta-ble	crus-ti-ness	ed-u-cate
con-stan-cy	cu-bi-cal	el-e-gant
con-sti-tute	cu-cum-ber	el-e-ment
con-ti-nence	cul-pa-ble	el-ephant
con-tra-ry	cul-ti-vate	el-e-vate
con-ver-sant	cu-ri-ous	el-o-quence
co-pi-ous	cus-to-dy	em-in-ent
cor-di-al	cus-tom-er	em-pe-ror
cor-mo-rant	Dan-ger-ous	em-pha-sis
cor-o-ner	de-cen-cy	em-u-late
cor-po-rat	ded-i-cate	en-e-my

en-er-gy	free-hold-er	grèe-di-ness
en-ter-prise	friv-o-lous	griev-ous-ly
es-ti-mate	fro-ward-ly	gun-pow-der
ev-e-ry	fu-ne-ral	Hand-i-ly
ev-id-ent	fur-be-low	hand-ker-chief
ex-cel-lence	fu-ri-ous	har-bin-ger
ex-cel-lent	fur-ni-ture	harm-less-ly
ex-cre-ment	fur-ther-more	har-mo-ny
ex-e-crate	Gain-say-er	haugh-ti-ness
ex-e-cute	gal-lant-ry	heav-i-ness
ex-er-cise	gal-le-ry	hep-tar-chy
ex-pi-ate	gar-den-er	her-ald-ry
ex-qui-site	gar-ni-ture	her-e-sy
Fab-u-lous	gar-ris-on	her-e-tic
fac-ul-ty	gau-di-ly	her-it-age
faith-ful-ly	gen-er-al	her-mit-age
fal-la-cy	gen-er-ate	hid-e-ous
fal-li-ble	gen-er-ous	hind-er-most
fa-ther-less	gen-tle-man	his-to-ry
faul-ti-ly	gen-u-ine	hoa-ri-ness
fer-ven-cy	gid-di-ness	ho-li-ness
fes-ti-val	gin-ger-bread	hon-es-ty
fe-ver-ish	glim-mer-ing	hope-ful-ness
filth-i-ly	glo-ri-fy	hor-rid-ly
fir-ma-ment	glut-ton-ous	hos-pi-tal
fish-e-ry	god-li-ness	hus-band-man
flat-te-ry	gor-man-dize	hyp-o-crite
flat-u-lent	gov-ern-ment	I-dle-ness
fool-ish-ness	gov-er-nor	ig-no-rant
fop-pe-ry	grace-ful-ness	im-i-tate
for-ti-fy	grad-u-ate	im-pli-ment
for-ward-ness	grate-ful-ly	im-pli-cate
frank-in-cense	grat-i-fy	im-po-tence
frau-du-lent	grav-it-ate	im-pre-cate

im-pu-dent	knot-ti-ly	mel-low-ness
in-ci-dent	La-bour-er	mel-o-dy
in-di-cate	lar-ce-ny	melt-ing-ly
in-di-gent	lat-e-ral	mem-o-ry
in-do-lent	leg-a-cy	men-di-cant
in-dus-try	len-i-ty	mer-can-tile
in-fa-my	lep-ro-sy	mer-chan-dise
in-fan-cy	leth-ar-gy	mer-ci-ful
in-fi-nite	lev-er-et	mer-ri-ment
in-flu-ence	lib-er-al	min-e-ral
in-ju-ry	lib-er-tine	min-is-ter
in-ner-most	lig-a-ment	mir-a-cle
in-no-cence	like-li-hood	mis-chiev-ous
in-no-vate	li-on-ess	mod-e-rate
in-so-lent	lit-er-al	mon-u-ment
in-stant-ly	lof-ti-ness	moun-te-bank
in-sti-tute	low-li-ness	mourn-ful-ly
in-stru-ment	lu-na-oy	mul-ti-tude
in-ter-course	lu-na-tic	mu-si-cal
in-ter-dict	lux-u-ry	mu-ta-ble
in-ter-est	Mag-ni-fy	mu-tu-al
in-ter-val	ma-je-s-ty	mys-te-ry
in-ter-view	main-ten-ance	Na-ked-ness
in-ti-mate	mal-a-pert	nar-ra-tive
in-tri-cate	man-age-ment	nat-u-ral
Joc-u-lar	man-ful-ly	neg-a-tive
jol-li-ness	man-i-fest	neth-er-most
jo-vi-al	man-li-ness	night-in-gale
ju-gu-lar	man-u-al	nom-i-nate
jus-ti-fy	man-u-script	not-a-ble
Kid-nap-per	mar-i-gold	no-ta-ry
kil-der-kin	mar-in-er	no-ti-fy
kins-wo-man	mar-row-bone	nov-el-ist
kna-vish-ly	mas-cu-line	nov-el-ty

nour-ish-ment	pa-pa-cy	plen-ti-ful
nu-me-rous	par-a-dise	plun-der-er
nun-ne-ry	par-a-dox	po-et-ry
nur-se-ry	par-a-graph	pol-i-cy
nu-tri-ment	par-a-pet	pol-i-tic
Ob-du-rate	par-a-phrase	pop-u-lar
ob-li-gate	par-a-site	pop-u-lous
ob-lo-quy	par-o-dy	pos-si-ble
ob-so-lete	pa-tri-arch	po-ta-ble
ob-sta-ble	pat-ron-age	po-ten-tate
ob-sti-nate	peace-a-ble	pov-er-ty
ob-vi-ous	pec-to-ral	prac-ti-cal
oc-cu-py	pec-u-late	pre-am-ble
oc-u-list	ped-a-gogue	pre-ce-dent
o-di-ous	ped-ant-ry	pres-i-dent
o-do-rous	pen-al-ty	prev-a-lent
of-fer-ing	pen-e-trate	prin-ci-pal
om-i-nous	pen-i-tence	pris-on-er
op-e-ate	pen-sive-ly	priv-i-leg
op-po-site	pen-u-ry	prob-a-ble
op-u-lent	per-fect-ness	prod-i-gy
or-a-cle	per-ju-ry	prof-li-gate
or-a-tor	per-ma-nence	prop-er-ly
or-der-ly	per-pe-trate	prop-er-ty
or-di-nance	per-se-cute	pros-e-cute
or-gan-ist	per-son-age	pros-o-dy
or-i-gin	per-ti-nence	pros-per-ous
or-na-ment	pes-ti-lence	prot-eat-ant
or-tho-dox	pet-ri-fy	prov-en-der
o-ver-flow	pet-u-lant	prov-i-dence
o-ver-sight	phys-i-cal	punc-tu-al
out-ward-ly	pi-e-ty	pün-ish-ment
pa-ci-ty	pil-fer-er	pu-ru-lev
al-pa-ble	pa-na-cle	pyr-a-mid



Qual-i-fy	sa-vou-ry	tes-ta-
quan-ti-ty	scrip-tu-ral	tit-u-l
quar-rel-some	scru-pu-lous	tol-e-
qui-et-lous	se-cre-cy	trac-t
qui-et-ness	sec-u-lar	treach
Rad-i-cal	sen-su-al	tur-bi
ra-kish-ness	sep-a-rate	tur-pe
rav-e-nous	ser-vi-tor	tyr-an
re-cent-ly	sev-er-al	U-su-
rec-oim-pence	sin-is-ter	u-su-i
rem-e-dy	sit-u-ate	u-su-i
ren-o-vate	slip-pe-ry	ut-ter-
rep-ro-bate	soph-is-try	Va-ca
re-qui-site	sor-ce-ry	vac-u-
ret-ro-grade	spec-ta-cle	vag-a-
rev-e-rend	stig-ma-tize	ve-he-
rhet-o-ric	strat-a-gem	ven-e-
rib-ald-ry	straw-ber-ry	ven-
right-e-ous	stren-u-ous	ver-i-l
rit-u-al	sub-se-quent	vet-e-
riv-u-let	suc-cu-lent	vic-to-
rob-be-ry	suf-fo-cate	vil-la
rot-ten-ness	sum-ma-ry	vio-l-
roy-al-ty	sup-ple-ment	Way-fr
ru-mi-nate	sus-te-nance	wick-e
rus-ti-cate	syc-a-more	wil-de
Sac-ra-ment	syc-o-phant	won-d
sac-ri-fice	syl-lo-gism	wor-thi
sal-a-ry	sym-pa-thize	wrong-
sanc-ti-fy	syn-a-gogue	Yel-low
	Tem-po-rize	yes-ter-
	ten-den-cy	youth-
	ten-der-ness	Zeal-

Words of two syllables.

un-com-
-ly Vice-ge-
thy vin-dic-

-able, accented
-llable.

se in-ter-c
e in-ter-c
w in-ter-c
ul in-ter-f
ear in-ter-l
oint in-ter-I
rove in-ter-u
eve in-ter-u
-mend in-ter-v
-pose Mag-a-
tent mis-ap-
hant mis-be-
age O-ver-c
iral o-ver-fl
em o-ver-la
y o-ver-lo
ain o-ver-sp
-ade o-ver-ta
er o-ver-th
-on o-ver-tu
ire o-ver-w
ane Per-se-
iode Rec-ol-
lete ree-om-
er re-con-
-et re-ia-fo

EE Syllables.

k-ful un-com-
-thy Vice-ge-

se in-ter-c
e in-ter-c
w in-ter-c
ul in-ter-f
ear in-ter-l
oint in-ter-I
rove in-ter-u
eve in-ter-u
-mend in-ter-v
-pose Mag-a-
tent mis-ap-
hant mis-be-
age O-ver-c
iral o-ver-fl
em o-ver-la
y o-ver-lo
ain o-ver-sp
-ade o-ver-ta
er o-ver-th
-on o-ver-tu
ire o-ver-w
ane Per-se-
iode Rec-ol-
lete ree-om-
er re-con-
-et re-ia-fo

D

Qual-i-fy	sa-vou-ry	tes-ta-ment
quan-ti-ty	scrip-tu-ral	tit-u-lar
quar-rel-some	scru-pu-lous	tol-e-rate
qui-u-lous	se-cre-cy	trac-ta-ble
qui- ^t -ness	sec-u-lar	treach-er-ous
Rad-i-cal	sen-su-al	tur-bu-lent
ra-kish-ness	sep-a-rate	tur-pen-tine
rav-e-nous	ser-vi-tor	tyr-an-nise
re-cent-ly	sev-er-al	U-su-al
rec-oim-pence	sin-is-ter	u-su-rer
rem-e-dy	sit-u-ate	u-su-ry
ren-o-vate	slip-pe-ry	ut-ter-ly
rep-ro-bate	soph-is-try	Va-can-cy
re-qui-site	sor-ce-ry	vac-u-um
ret-ro-grade	spec-ta-cle	vag-a-bond
rev-e-rend	stig-ma-tize	ve-he-ment
rhet-o-ric	strat-a-gem	ven-e-rate
rib-ald-ry	straw-ber-ry	ven- en -ous
right-e-ous	stren-u-ous	ver-i-ly
rit-u-al	sub-se-quent	vet-e-ran
riv-u-let	suc-cu-lent	vic-to-ry
rob-be-ry	suf-fo-cate	wil-lai-ny
rot-ten-ness	sum-ma-ry	vi-o-late
roy-al-ty	sup-ple-ment	Way-far-ing
ru-mi-nate	sus-te-nance	wick-ed-ness
rus-ti-cate	syc-a-more	wil-der-ness
Sac-ra-ment	syc-o-phant	won-der-ful
sac-ri-fice	syl-lo-gism	wor-thi-ness
sal-a-ry	sym-pa-thize	wrong-ful-ly
sanc-ti-fy	syn-a-gogue	Yel-low-ness
	tem-po-rize	yes-ter-day
	ten-den-cy	youth-fil-ly
	ten-der-ness	Zeal-ous-ness

elec-tive	en-vi-rons	im-mor-tal
ef-ful-gent	e-pis-the	im-peach-ment
e-lec-tive	er-ra-tic	im-pel-lent
e-lev-en	es-pou-sals	im-port-er
e-li"-cit	e-stab-lish	im-pos-tor
e-lon-gate	e-ter-nal	im-pris-on
e-lu-sive	ex-alt-ed	in-pru-dent
em-bar-go	ex-hib-it	in-car-nate
em-bel-lish	ex-ter-ual	in-cen-tive
em-bez-zle	ex-tin-guish	in-clu-sive
em-bow-el	ex-tir-pate	in-cul-cate
em-broi-der	Fa-nat-ic	in-cum-bent
e-mer-gent	fan-tas-tic	in-debt-ed
em-pan-nel	fo-men-tor	in-de-cent
em-ploy-men-t	for-bear-ance	in-den-ture
en-a-ble	for-bid-den	in-duce-men-t
en-am-el	for-get-ful	in-dul-gence
en-camp-men-t	for-sa-ken	in-fer-nal
em-chant-er	ful-fil-led	in-fla-mer
en-count-er	Gi-gan-tic	in-form-al
en-cour-age	gri-mal-kin	in-form-er
en-croach-men-t	Har-mon-ics	in-fringe-men-t
en-cum-ber	hence-for-ward	in-hab-it
en-deav-our	here-af-ter	in-he-rent
en-dorse-men-t	her-met-ic	in-her-it
en-du-rance	he-ro-ic	in-hib-it
e-ner-vate	hi-ber-nal	in-hu-man
en-fet-ter	hu-mane-ly	in-qui-ry
en-large-men-t	I-de-a	in-sip-id
en-light-en	il-lus-trate	in-spir-it
en-su-rance	im-a"-gine	in-stinct-ive
en-tice-men-t	im-mod-est	in-struct-or
en-vel-ope	im-pair-ment	in-ven-tor

in-ter-ment	Pa-cif-ic	re-sem-bie
in-ter-nal	par-ta-ker	re-sist-ance
in-ter-pret	pa-thet-ic	re-spect-ful
in-tes-tate	pel-lu-cid	re-venge-ful
in-tes-tine	per-fu-mer	re-view-er
in-trin-sic	per-spec-tive	re-vi-ler
in-val-id	per-verse-ly	re-vi-val
in-vei-gle	po-lite-ly	re-volt-er
Ja-ho-vah	po-ma-tum	re-ward-er
La-con-ic	per-cep-tive	Sar-cas-tic
lieu-ten-ant	pre-pa-rer	scor-bu-tic
ma-lig-nant	pre-sump-tive	se-cure-ly
ma-raud-er	pro-ceed-ing	se-du-cer
ma-ter-nal	pro-duc-tive	se-ques-ter
ma-ture-ly	pro-phet-ic	se-rene-ly
me-an-der	pro-po-sal	sin-cere-ly
me-chan-ic	pros-pect-ive	spec-ta-tor
mi-nute-ly	pur-su-ance	sub-mis-sive
mis-con-duct	Quint-es-sence	tes-ta-tor
mis-no-mer	Re-coin-age	thanks-giv-ing
mo-nas-tic	re-deem-er	to-bac-co
more-o-ver	re-dun-dant	to-geth-er
Neg-lect-ful	re-lin-quish	trans-pa-rent
noe-tur-nal	re-luc-tant	tri-bu-nal
Ob-ject-or	re-main-der	tri-um-phant
ob-li-ging	re-mem-ber	Un-cov-er
ob-ligue-ly	re-mem-brance	un-daunt-ed
ob-serv-ance	re-miss-ness	un-e-qual
oc-cu-pence	re-morse-less	un-fruit-ful
of-fend-er	re-noun-ed	un-god-ly
of-fen-sive	re-plen-ish	un-grate-ful
op-po-nent	re-ple"vy	un-ho-ly
or-gan-ic	re-proach-ful	un-learn-ed

un-ru-ly	un-thank-ful	un-com-mon
un-skil-ful	un-timie-ly	Vice-ge-rent
un-sta-ble	un-wor-thy	vin-dic-tive

Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the LAST Syllable.

Ac-qui-esce	dis-a-buse	in-ter-cede
af-ter-noon	dis-a-gree	in-ter-cept
al-a-mode	dis-al-low	in-ter-change
am-bus-cade	dis-an-nul	in-ter-fere
an-ti-pope	dis-ap-pear	in-ter-lard-
ap-per-tain	dis-ap-point	in-ter-lope
ap-pre-hend	dis-ap-prove	in-ter-init
Bal-us-trade	dis-be-lieve	in-ter-mix
bar-ri-cade	dis-com-mend	in-ter-vene
boni-ba-zin	dis-com-pose	Mag-a-zine
brig-a-dier	dis-con-tent	mis-ap-ply
buc-ca-neer	dis-en-chant	mis-be-have
Car-a-van	dis-en-gage	O-ver-charge
cav-al-cade	dis-en-thral	o-ver-flow
cir-cum-scribe	dis-es-teem	o-ver-lay
cir-cum-vent	dis-o-bey	o-ver-look
co-in-cide	En-ter-tain	o-ver-spread
com-plai-sance	Gas-con-ad-e	o-ver-take
com-pre-hend	gaz-et-teer	o-ver-throw
con-de-scend	Here-up-on	o-ver-turn
con-tra-dict	Im-ma-ture	o-verwhelm
con-tro-vert	im-por-tune	Per-se-vere
cor-res-pond	in-com-mode	Rec-ol-lect
coun-ter-mine	in-com-plete	rec-on-mend
coun-ter-vail	in-cor-rect	re-con-vene
Deb-o-nair	in-dis-creet	re-in-force

ref-u-gee	su-per-scribe	un-der-mine
rep-ar-tee	su-per-sede	un-der-stand
rep-re-hend	There-up-on	un-der-take
rep-re-sent	Un-a-ware	un-der-worth
rep-ri-mand	un-be-lief	Vi-o-lin
Ser-e-nade	un-der-go	vol-un-teer

*Words of THREE Syllables, pronounced as two
and accented on the FIRST Syllable.*

RULES.

Cion, sion, tion, sound like shon, either in the middle, or at the end of Words.	Cian, tian; like shan.
Ce, ci, sci, si, and ti, like sh.	Cient, tient, like shent.
Cial, tial, sound like shal.	Cious, scious, and tious, like shus.

Science, tience, like shenge.

Ac-ti-on	Man-si-on	po-ti-on
an-ci-ent	mar-ti-al	pre"-ci-ous
auc-ti-on	men-ti-on	Quo-ti-ent
Cap-ti-ous	mer-si-on	Sanc-ti-on
cau-ti-on	mo'-ti-on	sec-ti-on
cau-ti-ous	Na-ti-on	spe"-ci-al
con-sci-ence	no-ti-on	spe"-ci-ous
con-sci-ous	nup-ti-al	sta-ti-on
Dic-ti-on	O-ce-an	suc-ti-on
Fac-ti-on	op-ti-on	Ten-si-on
fac-ti-ous	Pac-ti-on	ter-ti-an
frac-ti-on	par-ti-al	trac-ti-on
frac-ti-ous	pas-si-on	Une-ti-on
Gra-ci-ous	pa-ti-ence	ul-ti-on
Junc-ti-on	pa-ti-ent	Vec-ti-on
Lo-ti-on	pen-si-on	ver-si-on
lus-ci-ous	por-ti-on	vi"-sion

*Words of FOUR Syllables, pronounced as THREE,
and accented on the SECOND Syllable.*

A-dop-ti-on	de-struc-ti-on	Ma-gi"-ci-an
af-fec-ti-on	de-trac-ti-on	mu-si"-ci-an
af-flic-ti-on	de-vo-ti-on	Nar-ra-ti-on
as-per-si-on	dis-cus-si-on	Ob-jec-ti-on
at-ten-ti-on	dis-sen-si-on	ob-la-ti-on
at-trac-ti-on	dis-tinc-ti-on	ob-struc-ti-on
au-spi"-ci-ous	di-vi"-si-on	op-pres-si-on
Ca-pa-ci-ous	E-jec-ti-on	op-ti"-ci-an
ces-sa-ti-on	e-lec-ti-on	o-ra-ti-on
col-la-ti-on	e-rüp-ti-on	Per-fec-ti-on
com-pas-si-on	es-sen-ti-al	pol-lu-ti-on
com-pul-si-on	ex-ac-ti-on	pre-dic-ti-on
con-cep-ti-on	ex-clu-si-on	pre-scrip-ti-on
con-clu-si-on	ex-pa-ni-si-on	pro-mo-ti-on
con-fes-si-on	ex-pres-si-on	pro-porti-on
con-fu-si-on	ex-pul-si-on	pro-vin-ci-al
con-junc-ti-on	ex-tor-ti-on	Re-jec-ti-on
con-struc-ti-on	ex-trac-ti-on	re-la-ti-on
con-ten-ti-ous	Fal-la-ci-ous	re-ten-ti-on
con-ver-si-on	foun-da-ti-on	Sal-va-ti-on
con-vic-ti-on	Im-mer-si-on	sub-jec-ti-on
con-vul-si-on	Im-par-ti-al	sub-stan-ti-al
cor-rec-ti-on	im-pa-ti-ent	sub-trac-ti-on
cor-rup-ti-on	im-pres-si-on	sub-ver-si-on
cre-a-ti-on	in-junc-ti-on	sue-ces-si-on
De-coc-ti-on	in-scrip-ti-on	suf-fi"-ci-ent
de-fec-ti-on	in-struc-ti-on	sus-pi"-ci-on
de-si"-ci-ent	in-ven-ti-on	Tempt-a-ti-on
de-jec-ti-on	ir-rup-ti-on	trans-la-ti-on
de-li"-ci-ous	Li-cen-ti-ous	Va-ca-ti-on
de-scrip-ti-on	lo-gi"-ci-an	vex-a-ti-on

Words of FOUR Syllables, accented on the FIRST Syllable.

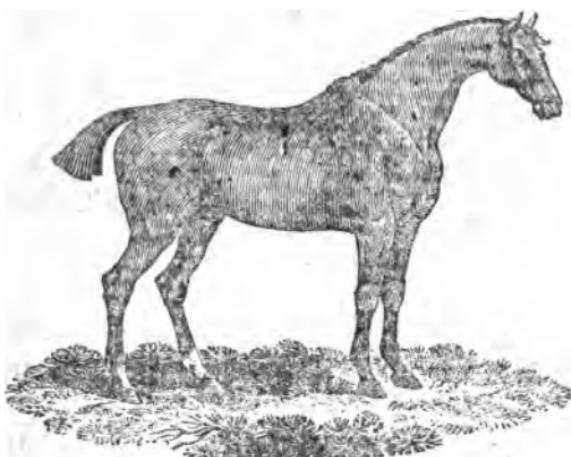
Ab-so-lute-ly	Bar-ba-rous-ly	cor-ri-gi-ble
ac-ces-sa-ry	beau-ti-ful-ly	cred-it-a-ble
ac-cu-ra-cy	ben-e-fit-ed	cus-tom-a-ry
ac-cu-rate-ly	boun-ti-ful-ness	cov-et-ous-ly
ac-ri-mo-ny	bril-li-an-cy	Dan-ger-ous-ly
ac-tu-al-ly	bur-go-mas-ter	del-i-ca-cy
ad-di-to-ry	Cap-i-tal-ly	des-pi-ca-ble
ad-e-quate-ly	cas-u-ist-ry	dif-fi-cul-ty
ad-mi-ra-ble	cat-er-pil-lar	dil-i-gent-ly
ad-mi-ral-ty	cel-ib-a-cy	dis-pu-ta-ble
ad-ver-sa-ry	cen-su-ra-ble	drom-e-da-ry
ag-gra-va-ted	cer-e-mo-ny	du-ra-ble-ness
al-a-bas-ter	cir-cu-la-ted	Ef-fi-ca-cy
a-li-en-ate	cog-ni-za-ble	el-e-gant-ly
al-le-go-ry	com-fort-a-ble	el-i-gi-ble
al-ter-a-tive	com-men-ta-ry	in-i-nent-ly
a-mi-a-ble	com-mis-sa-ry	ex-cel-len-cy
am-ic-a-ble	com-mon-al-ty	ex-e-cra-ble
am-o-rous-ly	com-pa-ra-ble	ex-o-ra-ble
an-im-a-ted	com-pe-ten-cy	ex-qui-si- te -ly
an-nu-al-ly	con-fi-dent-ly	Fa-vour-a- ble -ly
an-swer-a-ble	con-quer-a-bie	feb-ru-a-ry
an- <u>ti</u> -cham-ber	con-se-quent-ly	fig-u-ra-tive
an- <u>ti</u> -mo-ny	con-sti-tu-ted	fluc-tu-a-ting
an- <u>ti</u> -qua-ry	con-ti-nent-ly	for-mid-a-ble
ap-o-plec-tic	con-tro-ver-sy	for-tu-nate-ly
ap-pli-ca-ble	con-tu-ma-cy	frau-du- le -ly
ar-bi-trá-ry	co-pi-ous-ly	friv-o-lo- ly
ar-ro-gant-ly	co-py-hold-er	Gen-er-a- ly
au-di-to-ry	cor-po-ral-ly	gen-er-a- ly
a-vi-a-ry	cor-pu-lent-ly	gil-li-fl

gov-ern-a-ble	mod-e-rate-ly	prom-is-so-ry
gra-da-to-ry	mo-men-ta-ry	pur-ga-to-ry
Hab-er-dash-er	mon-as-te-ry	pu-ri-fi-er
hab-it-a-ble	mor-al-i-zer	Rat-if-i-er
het-er-o-dox	mul-ti-pli-er	rea-son-a-ble
hon-our-a-ble	mu-sic-al-ly	igh-te-ous-ness
hos-pit-a-ble	mu-ti-nous-ly	Sac-ri-si-cer
hu-mour-ous-ly	Nat-u-ral-ly	sanc-tu-ary
Ig-no-mi"-ny	ne"-ces-sa-ry	sat-is-fi-ed
in-i-ta-tor	nec-ro-man-cy	sec-re-ta-ry
in-do-lent-ly	neg-li-gent-ly	sep-a-rate-ly
in-no-cen-cy	ot-a-ble-ness	ser-vice-a-ble
in-tim-a-cy	nu-mer-ous-ly	slo-ven-li-ness
in-tric-a-cy	Ob-du-ra-cy	sol-it-a-ry
in-ven-to-ry	ob-sti-na-cy	sov-er-eign-ty
Jan-u-a-ry	ob-vi-ous-ly	spec-u-la-tive
ju-di-ca-ture	oc-cu-pi-er	spir-it-u-al
jus-ti-fi-ed	oc-u-lar-ly	stat-u-a-ry
Lap-i-da-ry	op-er-a-tive	sub-lu-na-ry
lit-er-al-ly	or-a-tō-ry	Tab-er-na-cle
lit-er-a-ture	or-di-na-ry	ter-ri-fy-ing
lo"-gi-cal-ly	Pa"-ci-fi-er	ter-ri-to-ry
lu-mi-na-ry	pal-a-ta-ble	tes-ti-mo-ny
Ma"-gis-tra-cy	par-don-a-ble	tol-er-a-ble
mal-le-a-ble	pat-ri-mo-ny	tran-sit-o-ry
man-da-to-ry	pen-c-e-tra-ble	Val-u-a-ble
mat-ri-mo-ny	per-ish-a-ble	va-ri-a-ble
mel-an-cho-ly	prac-ti-ca-ble	ve"-ge-ta-ble
mem-o-rā-ble	preb-en-da-ry	ven-er-a-ble
men-su-ra-ble	pref-er-a-ble	vir-tu-ous-ly
mer-ce-na-ry	pres-by-te-ry	vol-un-ta-ry
mil-it-a-ry	prev-a-lent-ly	War-rant-a-ble
mis-er-a-ble	prof-it-a-ble	

im-pov-er-ish	ma-te-ri-al	re-gen-e-rate
im-preg-na-ble	me-trop-o-lis	re-luct-an-cy
im-prove-a-ble	mi-rac-u-lous	re-mark-a-ble
im-prov-i-dent	Na-tiv-i-ty	re-mu-ne-rate
in-an-im-ate	non-sen-si-cal	re-splen-dent-ly
in-au-gu-rate	no-to-ri-ous	res-to-ra-tive
in-ca-pa-ble	O-be-di-ent	re-su-ma-ble
in-clem-en-cy	ob-serv-a-ble	Sa-ga ^u -ci-ty
in-cli-na-ble	om-nip-o-tent	si-mil-i-tude
in-con-stan-cy	o-rac-u-lar	sim-pli ^u -ci-ty
in-cu-ra-ble	o-ri ^u -gi-nal	so-lemn-i-ty
in-de-cen-cy	Par-ti-cu-lar	so-li ^u -cit-or
in-el-e-gant	pe-nu-ri-ous	so-li ^u -cit-ous
in-fat-u-ate	per-pet-u-al	sub-ser-vi-ent
in-hab-it-ant	per-spic-u-ous	su-pe-ri-or
in-grat-it-ude	phi-los-o-pher	su-per-la-tive
in-sin-u-ate	pos-te-ri-or	su-pre-ma-cy
in-teg-ri-ty	pre-ca-ri-ous	Tau-tol-o-gy
in-ter-pre-tor	pre-cip-i-tate	ter-ra ^u -que-ous
in-tract-a-ble	pre-des-ti-nate	the-ol-o-gy
in-trep-id-ly	pre-dom-i-nate	tri-um-phant-ly
in-val-i-date	pre-oc-cu-py	tu-mul-tu-ous
in-vet-er-ate	pre-var-i-cate	ty-ran-ni-cal
in-vid-i-ous	pro-gen-i-tor	U-nan-im-ous
ir-rad-i-ate	pros-per-i-ty	u-bi ^u -qui-ty
i-tin-e-rant	Ra-pid-i-ty	un-search-a-ble
Ju-rid-i-cal	re-cep-ta-cle	Va-cu-i-ty
La-bo-ri-ous	re-cum-ben-cy	ver-nac-u-lar
le-git-i-mate	re-cur-ren-cy	vi-cis-si-tude
le-gu-mi-nous	re-deem-a-ble	vi-va ^u -ci-ty
lux-u-ri-ous	re-dun-dan-cy	vo-lup-tu-ous
Mag-nif-i-cent	re-frac-to-ry	

LESSONS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

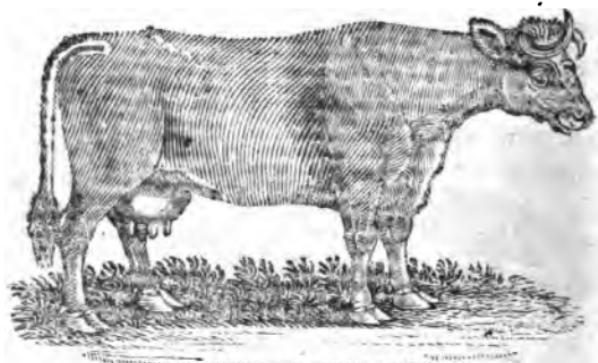
I. THE HORSE.



THE horse is a noble creature, and very useful to man. A horse knows his own stable, he dis-tin-gui-sh-es his com-pan-i-ons, remem-bers any place at which he has once stopped, and will find his way by a road which he has travelled. The rider governs his horse by signs; which he makes with the bit, his foot, his knee, or the whip.

The horse is less useful when dead than some other animals are. The skin is useful for collars, traces, and other parts of harness. The hair of the tail is used for bottoms of chairs and floor-cloths. What a pity it is that cruel men should ever ill use, over work, and torture this useful beast!

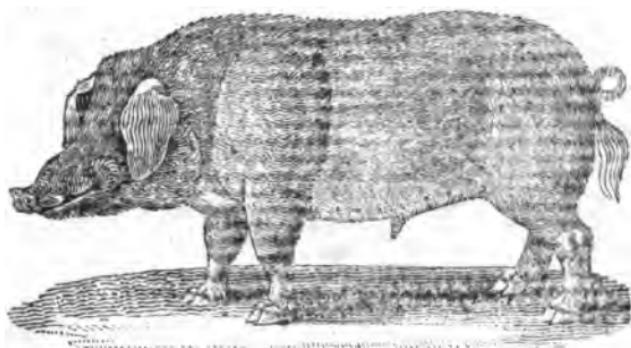
2. THE COW.



OX is the general name for horned cattle; and of all these the cow is the most useful. The flesh of an ox is beef. Oxen are often used to draw in ploughs or carts. Their flesh supplies us with food. Their blood is used as manure, as well as the dung; their fat is made into candles; their hides into shoes and boots; their hair is mixed with lime to make mortar; their horns are made into curious things, as combs, boxes, handles for knives, drinking cups, and instead of glass for lanterns. Their bones are used to make little spoons, knives and forks for children, buttons, &c.

Cows give us milk, which is excellent diet; and of milk we make cheese; of the cream we make butter. The young animal is a calf: its flesh is veal; vellum and covers of books are made of the skin. The cow may be considered as more universal-conducive to the comforts of mankind than any other animal.

3. THE HOG.



THE hog has a divided hoof, like the animals called cattle; but the bones of his feet are really like those of a beast of prey, and a wild hog is a very savage animal. Swine have always been esteemed very un-tract-a-ble, stupid, and in-ca-pa-ble of in-struc-ti-on; but it appears, by the example of the learned pig, that even they may be taught.

A hog is a disgusting animal; he is filthy, greedy, stubborn, and dis-a-gree-a-ble, whilst alive, but very useful after his death. Hogs are vo-ra-ci-ous; yet where they find plentiful and de-li-ci-ous food, they are very nice in their choice, will refuse unsound fruit, and wait the fall of fresh; but hunger will force them to eat rotten putrid substances. A hog has a strong neck, small eyes, a long snout, a rough and hard nose, and a quick sense of smelling.

4. THE DEER.



DEER shed their horns an-nu-al-ly in the spring: if the old ones do not fall off, the animal rubs them gently against the branch of a tree. The new horns are tender; and the deer walk with their heads low, lest they should hit them against the branches: when they are full-grown and hard, the deer rub them against the trees to clear them of a skin with which they are covered.

The skins of deer are of use for leather, and the horns make good handles for common knives. Spirit of hartshorn is extracted, and hartshorn shavings are made from them.

Rein-deer, in Lapland and Greenland, draw the natives in sledges over the snow with pro-di-gi-ous swiftness.

5. THE CAT.

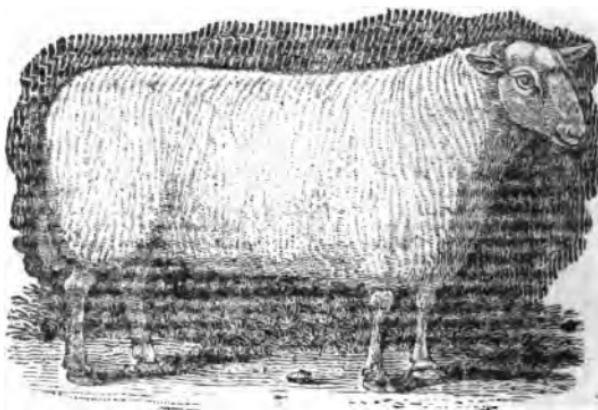


THE cat has sharp claws, which she draws back when you caress her; then her foot is as soft as velvet. Cats have less sense than dogs: their attachment is chiefly to the house; but the dog's is to the persons who inhabit it.

Kittens have their eyes closed several days after their birth. The cat, after suckling her young some time, brings them mice and young birds. Cats hunt by the eye; they lie in wait, and spring upon their prey, which they catch by surprise; then sport with it, and torment the poor animal till they kill it. Cats see best in the gloom. In a strong light, the pupil of the cat's eye is contracted almost to a line; by night it spreads into a large circle.

Cats live in the house, but are not very obedient to the owner: they are self-willed and wayward. Cats love perfumes; they are fond of va-le-ri-an and marjoram. They dislike water, cold, and bad smells; they love to bask in the sun, and to lie on soft beds.

6. THE SHEEP.



SHEEP supply us with food: their flesh is called mutton. They supply us with clothes; for their wool is made into cloth, flannel, and stockings. Their skin is leather, which forms parchment, and is used to cover books. Their entrails are made into strings for fiddles; and their dung affords rich manure for the earth. The female is called an ewe.

A sheep is a timid animal, and runs from a dog; yet an ewe will face a dog when a lamb is by her side: she thinks not then of her own danger, but will stamp with her foot, and push with her head, seeming to have no fear: such is the love of mothers!

Sheep derive their safety from the care of man, and they well repay him for his at-ten-ti-on. In many countries they require the attendance of shepherds, and are penned up at night to pro-
tect them from the wolves; but in our happy land, they graze in se-cu-ri-ty.

7. THE GOAT.



A GOAT is somewhat like a sheep; but has hair instead of wool. The white hair is valuable for wigs; cloth may also be made of the goat's hair. The skin of the goat is more useful than that of the sheep.

Goats seem to have more sense than sheep. They like to rove upon hills, are fond of browsing upon vines, and delight in the bark of trees. Among mountains they climb the steepest rocks, and spring from brow to brow. Their young is called a kid: the flesh of kids is esteemed; gloves are made of their skins. Persons of weak constitutions drink the milk of goats.

Goats are very playful; but they sometimes butt against little boys, and knock them down, when they are teased and pulled by the beard or horns.

8. THE DOG.

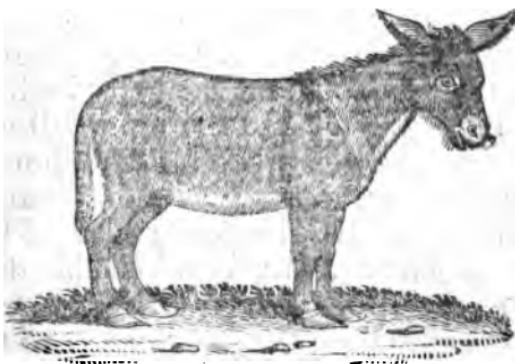


THE dog is gifted with that sa-ga-ci-ty, vi-gilance, and si-del-i-ty, which qualify him to be the guard, the com-pan-i-on, and the friend of man; and happy is he who finds a friend as true and faithful as this animal, who will rather die by the side of his master, than take a bribe of a stranger to betray him. No other animal is so much the com-pan-i-on of man as the dog. The dog understands his master by the tone of his voice; nay even by his looks he is ready to obey him.

Dogs are very ser-vice-a-ble to man. A dog will conduct a flock of sheep, and will use no roughness but to those which straggle, and then merely to bring them back. The dog is said to be the only animal who always knows his mas-ter, and the friends of his family; who dis-tin-guish-es a stranger as soon as he arrives; who understands his own name, and the voice of the

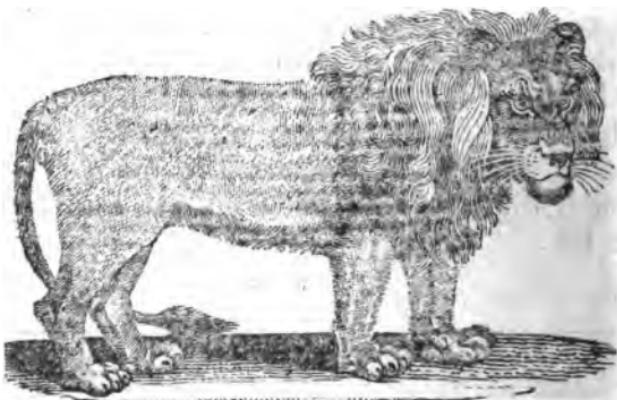
domestics; and who, when he has lost his master, calls for him by cries and la-men-ta-tions. A dog is the most sa-ga-ci-ous animal we have. and the most capable of ed-u-ca-ti-on. In most dogs the sense of smelling is keen: a dog will hunt his game by the scent; and in following his master, he will stop where the roads cross, try which way the scent is strongest, and then pursue that.

9. THE ASS.



THE ass is humble, patient, and quiet.—Why should a creature so patient, so innocent, and so useful, be treated with contempt and cruelty? The ass is strong, hardy, and temperate, and less delicate than the horse; but he is not so sprightly and swift as that noble and generous animal. He is often rendered stupid and dull by unkind treatment, and blamed for what rather deserves our pity.

10. THE LION.

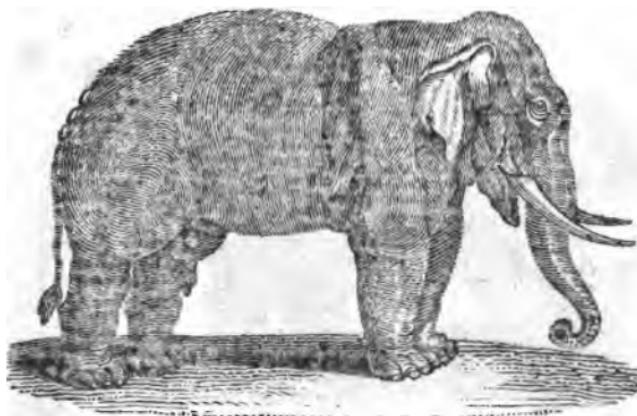


THIS noble animal has a large head, short round ears, a shaggy mane, strong limbs, and a long tail tufted at the ex-trem-i-ty. His general colour is tawny, which on the belly inclines to white. From the nose to the tail a full-grown lion will measure eight feet. The lioness is somewhat smaller, and destitute of a mane.

Like other animals, the lion is affected by the influence of climate in a very sensible degree. Under the scorching sun of Africa, where his courage is excited by the heat, he is the most terrible and undaunted of all quadrupeds.

A single lion of the desert will often rush upon a whole caravan, and face his enemies, in-sen-si-ble of fear, to the last gasp. To his keeper he appears to possess no small degree of attachment; and though his passions are strong, and his appetites vehement, he has been tried, and found to be noble in his resentment, magnan-i-mous in his courage, and grateful in his dis-po-si-ti-on. His roaring is so loud, that it pierces the ear like thunder.

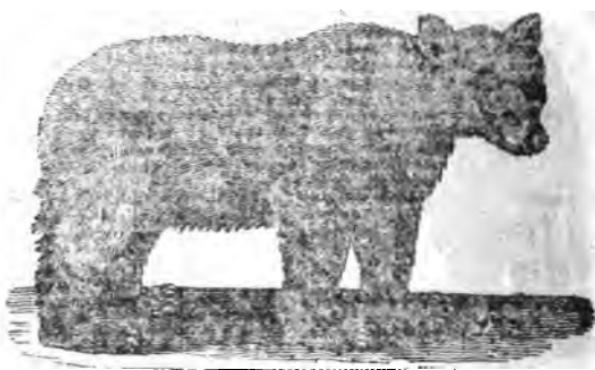
11. THE ELEPHANT.



THE elephant is not only the largest, but the strongest of all quadrupeds; in a state of nature it is neither fierce nor mischievous. Pacific, mild, and brave, it only exerts its powers in its own defence, or in that of the community to which it belongs. It is social and friendly with its kind; the oldest of the troop always appears as the leader, and the next in seniority brings up the rear. As they march, the forest seems to tremble beneath them; in their passage they bear down the branches of trees, on which they feed; and if they enter cultivated fields, the labours of agriculture soon disappear.

When the elephant is once tamed, it is the most gentle and obedient of all animals. Its attachment to its keeper is remarkable, and it seems to live but to serve and obey him. It is quickly taught to kneel in order to receive its rider; and it caresses those with whom it is acquainted.

12. THE BEAR.



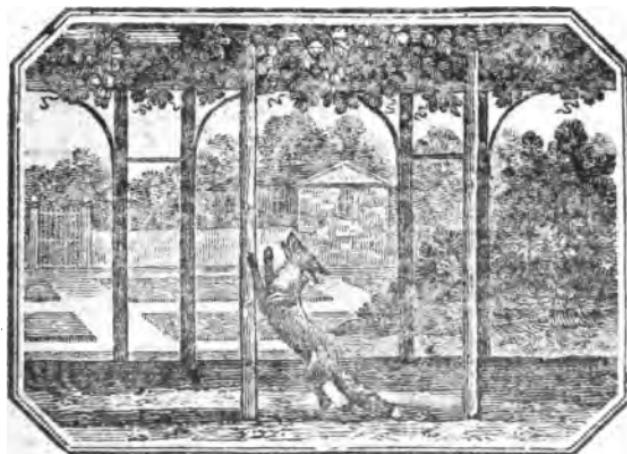
THERE are several kinds of bears; such as the black bear, the brown bear, and the white bear.

The black bear is a strong powerful animal, covered with black glossy hair, and is very common in North Amer-i-ca. It is said to subsist wholly on ve-ge-ta-ble food; but some of them, which have been brought into England, have shewn a preference for flesh. They strike with their fore feet like a cat, seldom use their tusks, but hug their assailants so closely, that they almost squeeze them to death. After becoming pretty fat in autumn, these animals retire to their dens, and continue six or seven weeks in total in-ac-tiv-i-ty and abstinence from food.

The white, or Greenland bear, has a pe-cu-li-ar-ly long head and neck, and its limbs are of pro-di-gi-ous size and strength; its body frequently measures thirteen feet in length. The white bear lives on fish, seals, and the dead bodies of whales.

SELECT FABLES.

I. THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.



A Fox, parched with thirst, perceived some grapes hanging from a lofty vine. As they looked ripe and tempting, Reynard was very desirous to refresh himself with their de-li-ci-ous juice; but after trying again and again to reach them, and leaping till he was tired, he found it im-prac-ti-ca-ble to jump so high, and in conse-quence gave up the attempt. Pshaw! said he, eyeing them as he retired, with affected in-dif-fer-ence, I might easily have ac-com-plish-ed this business if I had been so disposed; but I cannot help thinking that the grapes are sour, and there-fore not worth the trouble of plucking.

The Vain, contending for the prize
'Gainst Merit, see their labour lost;
But still self-love will say—"Despise
"What others gain at any cost!
"I cannot reach reward, 'tis true,
"Then let me sneer at those who do."

II. THE DOG AND THE SHADOW.



A Dog crossing a river on a plank, **with a** piece of flesh in his mouth, saw its re-flec-ti-on in the stream, and fancied he had dis-cov-er-ed another and a richer booty. Ac-cord-ing-ly, dr opping the meat into the water, which was instantly hurried away by the current, he snatch-ed at the shadow; but how great was his vex-a-ti-on to find that it had dis-ap-pear-ed! Un-happy creature that I am! cried he: in grasping at a shadow, I have lost the substance.

With moderate blessings be content,
Nor idly grasp at every shade;
Peace, competence, a life well spent,
Are treasures that can never fade:
And he who weakly sighs for more,
Augments his misery, not his store..

XII. THE SHEPHERD-BOY AND THE WOLF.

A Shepherd-boy, for want of better employment, used to amuse himself by raising a false alarm, and crying "the wolf! the wolf!" and when his neighbours, believing he was in earnest, ran to his assistance, instead of thanking them for their kindness, he laughed at them.

This trick he repeated a great number of times; but at length the wolf came in re-al-i-ty, and began tearing and mangling his sheep. The boy now cried and bellowed with all his might for help; but the neighbours, taught by ex-pe-ri-ence, and supposing him still in jest, paid no regard to him. Thus the wolf had time and op-por-tu-ni-ty to worry the whole flock.

To sacred truth devote your heart,
Nor ev'n in jest a lie repeat;
Who acts a base, fictitious part,
Will infamy and ruin meet.
The liar ne'er will be believ'd
By those whom he has once deceiv'd.

IV. THE DOG IN THE MANGER.



A surly Dog having made his bed on ~~some~~ hay in a manger; an Ox, pressed by hunger, came up, and wished to satisfy his appetite with a little of the provender; but the Dog, snarling and putting himself in a threatening posture, prevented his touching it, or even approaching the spot where he lay.

Envious animal, exclaimed the Ox, how ridiculous is your be-ha-vi-our! You cannot eat the hay yourself; and yet you will not allow me, to whom it is so de-si-ra-ble, to taste it.

The Miser who hoards up his gold,
Unwilling to use or to lend,
Himself in the dog may behold,
The ox in his indigent friend.
To hoard up what we can't enjoy,
Is Heaven's good purpose to destroy.

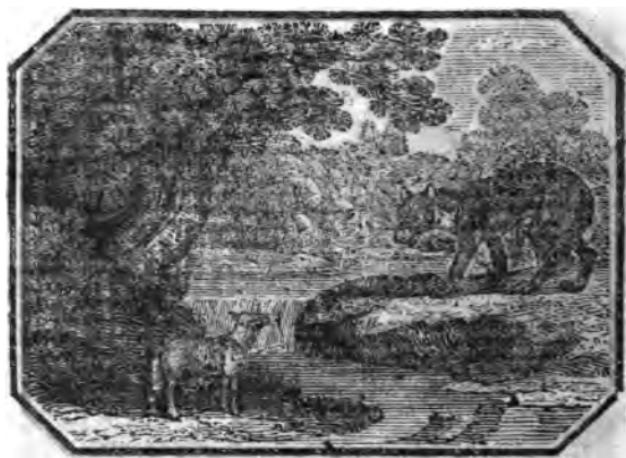
V. THE KID AND THE WOLF.



A She-Goat shut up her Kid in safety at home, while she went to feed in the fields, and advised her to keep close. A wolf watching their motions, as soon as the Dam was gone, hastened to the house, and knocked at the door. Child, said he, counterfeiting the voice of the Goat, I forgot to embrace you; open the door, I beseech you, that I may give you this token of my affection. No! no! replied the Kid (who had taken a survey of the deceiver through the window), I cannot possibly give you admission; for though you feign very well the voice of my Dam, I perceive in every other respect that you are a Wolf.

Let every youth, with cautious breast,
Allurement's fatal dangers shun,
Who turns sage counsel to a jest,
Takes the sure road to be undone.
A Parent's counsels c'er revere,
And mingle confidence with fear.

VI. THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.



A Wolf and a Lamb, by chance came to the same stream to quench their thirst. The water flowed from the former towards the latter, who stood at an humble distance; but no sooner did the Wolf perceive the Lamb, than, seeking a pretext for his destruction, he ran down to him, and accused him of disturbing the water which he was drinking. How can I disturb it? said the Lamb, in a great fright: the stream flows from you to me; and I assure you, that I did not mean to give you any offence. That may be, replied the Wolf; but it was only yesterday that I saw your Sire encouraging the Hounds that were pursuing me. Pardon me! answered the Lamb, my poor Sire fell a victim to the Butcher's knife upwards of a month since. It was your Dam, then, replied the savage beast. My Dam, said the innocent, died on the day I was born. Dead or not, vociferated the Wolf, as he gnashed his teeth in rage: I know very well that all the breed of you hate me, and therefore I am determined to have my revenge. So saying, he sprung upon the defenceless Lamb, and worried and ate him.

Injustice, leagu'd with Strength and Pow'r,
 Nor Truth nor Innocence can stay;
 In vain they plead when Tyrants lour,
 And seek to make the weak their prey.
 No equal rights obtain regard
 When passions fire, and spoils reward.



Words of SIX Syllables, and upwards, properly accented.

A-bóm-i-na-ble-ness	An-te-di-lú-vi-an
au-thor-i-tá-tive-ly	an-ti-mon-árch-i-cal
Con-cíl-i-a-to-ry	arch-i-e-pís-co-pal
con-grát-u-la-to-ry	a-ris-to-crát-i-cal
con-síd-er-a-ble-ness	Dis-sat-is-fác-to-ry
De-clár-a-to-ri-ly	E-ty-mo-lo"-gi-cal
E-jác-u-la-to-ry	ex-tra-pa-ró-chi-al
ex-pós-tu-la-to-ry	Fa-mi-li-ár-i-ty
In-tól-er-a-ble-ness	Ge-ne-a-lo"-gi-cal
in-vól-un-ta-ri-ly	ge-ne-ral-ís-si-mo
Un-pár-don-a-ble-ness	He-ter-o-gé-ne-ous
un-próf-it-a-ble-ness	his-to-ri-óg-ra-pher
un-reá-son-a-ble-ness	Im-mu-ta-bíl-i-ty
A-pos-tól-i-cal-ly	in-fal-li-bíl-i-ty
Be-a-tíf-i-cal-ly	Pe-cu-li-ár-i-ty
Cer-e-mó-ni-ous-ly	pre-des-ti-ná-ri-an
cir-cum-ám-bi-ent-ly	Su-per-in-ténd-en-cy
con-sen-tá-ne-ous-ly	U-ni-ver-sál-i-ty
con-tu-mé-li-ous-ly	un-phi-lo-sóph-i-cal
Di-a-ból-i-cal-ly	An-ti-trin-i-tá-ri-an
di-a-né-t-ri-cal-ly	Com-men-su-ra-bíl-i-ty
dis-o-bé-di-ent-ly	Dis-sat-is-fác-ti-on
Em-blem-át-i-cal-ly	Ex-tra-ór-di-na-ri-ly
In-con-síd-er-ate-ly	Im-ma-te-ri-ál-i-ty
In-con-vé-ni-ent-ly	im-pen-e-tra-bíl-i-ty
in-ter-róg-a-to-ry	in-com-pat-i-bíl-i-ty
Ma-gis-té-ri-al-ly	in-con-síd-er-a-ble-ness
mer-i-tó-ri-ous-ly	in-corrupt-i-bíl-i-ty
Re-com-ménd-a-to-ry	in-di-vis-i-bíl-i-ty
Su-per-án-nu-a-ted	Lat-i-tu-di-ná-ri-an
su-per-nú-me-ra-ry	Val-e-tu-di-ná-ri-an

INDUSTRY and INDOLENCE CONTRASTED.

A Tale by DR. PERCIVAL.

IN a village, at a small distance from the metropolis, lived a wealthy husbandman, who had two sons, William and Thomas; the former of whom was exactly a year older than the other.

On the day when the second son was born, the husbandman planted in his orchard two young apple-trees of an equal size, on which he bestowed the same care in cultivating; and they thrived so much alike, that it was a difficult matter to say which claimed the preference.

As soon as the children were capable of using garden implements, their father took them, on a fine day, early in the spring, to see the two plants he had reared for them, and called after their names. William and Thomas having much admired the beauty of these trees, now filled with blossoms, their father told them, that he made them a present of the trees in good condition, which would continue to thrive or decay in proportion to the labour or neglect they received.

Thomas, though the youngest son, turned all his attention to the improvement of his tree, by clearing it of insects as soon as he discovered them, and propping up the stem that it might grow perfectly upright. He dug about it, to loosen the earth, that the root might receive nourishment from the warmth of the sun, and the moisture of the dews. No mother could nurse her child more tenderly in its infancy than Thomas did his tree.

His brother William, however, pursued a very different conduct; for he loitered away all his time in the most idle and mischievous manner, one of his principal amusements being to throw stones at people as they passed. He kept company with all the idle boys in the neighbourhood, with whom he was continually fighting, and was seldom without either a black eye or a broken skin. His poor tree was neglected, and never thought of, till one day in autumn, when, by chance, seeing his brother's tree loaded with the finest apples, and almost ready to break down with the weight, he ran to his own tree, not doubting that he should find it in the same pleasing condition.

Great, indeed, were his disappointment and surprise, when, instead of finding the tree loaded with excellent fruit, he beheld nothing but a few withered leaves, and branches covered with moss. He instantly went to his father, and complained of his partiality in giving him a tree that was worthless and barren, while his brother's produced the most luxuriant fruit; and he thought that his brother should, at least, give him half of his apples.

His father told him, that it was by no means reasonable that the industrious should give up part of their labour to feed the idle. "If your tree," said he, "has produced you nothing, it is but a just reward of your indolence, since you see what the industry of your brother has gained him. Your tree was equally full of blossoms, and grew in the same soil; but you paid no attention to the culture of it. Your brother suffered no visible insects to remain on his tree; but you neglected that caution, and suffered them to eat up the very buds. As I cannot bear to see even plants perish through neglect, I must now take this tree from you and give it to your brother, whose care and attention may possibly restore it to its former vigour. The fruit it produces shall be his property, and you must no longer consider yourself as having any right in it. However, you may go to my nursery, and there choose any other you may like better, and try what you can do with it; but if you neglect to take proper care of it, I shall take that also from you, and give it to your brother as a reward for his superior industry and attention."

This had the desired effect on William; who clearly perceived the justice and propriety of his father's reasoning, and instantly went into the nursery to choose the most thriving apple-tree he could meet with. His brother Thomas assisting him in the culture of his tree, advised him in what manner to proceed; and William made the best use of his time, and the instructions he received from his brother. He left off all his mischievous tricks, forsook the company of idle boys, applied himself cheerfully to work, and in autumn received the reward of his labour, his tree being loaded with fruit.

**MORAL AND PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS, which ought to
be committed to memory at an early age.**

Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them.
It is wiser to prevent a quarrel than to revenge it.
Custom is the plague of wise men; but is the idol of fools.
To err is human; to forgive, divine.
He is always rich, who considers himself as having enough.

The golden rule of happiness is to be moderate in your expectations.

It is better to reprove, than to be angry secretly.
Diligence, industry, and submission to advice, are material duties of the young.

Anger may glance into the breast of a wise man, but it rests only in the bosom of fools.

Sincerity and truth are the foundations of all virtue.

By others' faults, wise men correct their own.

To mourn without measure, is folly; not to mourn at all, is insensibility.

Truth and error, virtue and vice, are things of an immutable nature.

When our vices leave us, we flatter ourselves that we leave them.

Let no event or misfortune make a deeper impression on your mind at the time it happens, than it would after the lapse of a year.

Do unto others as you would they should do unto you.

A man may have a thousand intimate acquaintances, and not a friend among them all.

Industry is the parent of every excellence.

The finest talents would be lost in obscurity, if they were not called forth by study and cultivation.

Idleness is the root of all evil.

The acquisition of knowledge is the most honourable occupation of youth.

Never expect lawyers to settle disputes; nor justice from the decisions of lawyers.

Beware of false reasoning when you are about to inflict an injury which you cannot repair.

He can never have a true friend who is often changing his friendships.

Virtuous youth gradually produces flourishing manhood.
None more impatiently suffer injuries, than those that are most forward in doing them.

No revenge is more heroic, than that which torments envy by doing good.

Money, like manure, does no good till it is spread.

There is no real use in riches, except in the distribution of them.

Deference to others is the golden rule of politeness and of morals.

Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable.

Excess of ceremony shews want of breeding.

That politeness is best which excludes all superfluous formality.

By taking revenge of an injury, a man is only even with his enemy; by passing it over, he is superior.

No object is more pleasing to the eye, than the sight of a man whom you have obliged.

No music is so agreeable to the ear, as the voice of one that owns you for his benefactor.

The only benefit to be derived from flattery is, that by hearing what we are not, we may be instructed in what we ought to be.

A wise man will desire no more, than that he may get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and live contentedly.

A contented mind, and a good conscience, will make a man happy in all conditions.

Ingratitude is a crime so shameful, that no man was ever found who would acknowledge himself guilty of it.

Truth is born with us; and we do violence to our nature when we shake off our veracity.

The character of the person who commends you, is to be considered before you set much value on his praise.

A wise man applauds him whom he thinks most virtuous; the rest of the world him who is most powerful or most wealthy.

There is more trouble in accumulating the first hundred, than in the next five thousand

He who would become rich within a year, is generally a beggar within six months.

As to be perfectly just is an attribute of the divine nature; to be so to the utmost of his abilities, is the glory of man.

No man was ever cast down with the injuries of fortune; unless he had before suffered himself to be deceived by her favours.

Nothing engages more the affections of men, than a polite address, and graceful conversation.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man, than to return injury with kindness.

Philosophy is only valuable, when it serves as the law of life, and not for purposes of ostentation.

There cannot be a greater treachery, than first to raise confidence and then deceive it.

It is as great a point of wisdom to hide ignorance, as to discover knowledge.

No man hath a thorough taste of prosperity, to whom adversity never happened.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs no invention to help it out.

There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune.

In the career of human life, it is as dangerous to play too forward, as too backward a game.

Beware of making a false estimate of your own powers, character, and pretensions.

Alie is always troublesome, and sets a man's invention upon the rack, requiring the aid of many more to support it.

Fix on that course of life which is the most excellent, and habit will render it the most delightful.

A temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular: and his whole life is calm and serene, because it is innocent.

We should take prudent care for the future; but not so as to spoil the enjoyment of the present.

It forms no part of wisdom to be miserable to-day, because we may happen to become so to-morrow.

Blame not before you have examined the truth; understand first, and then rebuke.

An angry man who suppresses his opinions, thinks worse than he speaks.

It is the infirmity of little minds to be captivated by every appearance, and dazzled with every thing that sparkles.

The man who tells nothing, or who tells every thing, will equally have nothing told him.

The lips of talkers will be telling such things as appertain not unto them; but the words of such as have understanding are weighed in the balance.

The heart of fools is in their mouth, but the tongue of the wise is in his heart.

He that is truly polite knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation.

The manners of a well-bred man are equally remote from insipid complaisance, and low familiarity.

A good word is an easy obligation; but not to speak ill, requires only our silence, and costs us nothing.

Wisdom is the grey hairs to a man, and unspotted life is the most venerable old age.

Let reason go before every enterprise, and counsel before every action.

Most men are friends for their own purposes, and will not abide in the day of trouble.

A friend cannot be known in prosperity; and an enemy cannot be hidden in adversity.

He who discovereth secrets loseth his credit, and will never secure valuable friendships.

Honour thy father with thy whole heart, and forget not the kindness of thy mother; how canst thou recompence them the things they have done for thee?

The latter part of a wise man's life is taken up in curing the prejudices and false opinions he had contracted in the former part.

He who tells a lie, is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain it.

The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself.

True wisdom consists in the regulation and government of the passions; and not in a technical knowledge of arts and sciences.

Some men miss the prize of prosperity by procrastination, and others lose it by impatience and precipitancy.

Economy is no disgrace: it is better to live on a little, than to consume a great deal.

Almost all difficulties are to be overcome by industry and perseverance.

A small injury done to another is a great injury done to yourself.

He that sows thistles will not reap wheat.

The weapon of the wise is reason; the weapon of fools is steel.

Never defer that till to-morrow, which can be as well performed to-day.

If your intercourse with the world, a spoonful of oil goes further than a quart of vinegar.

Fools go to law, and knaves prefer the arbitration of lawyers.

You must convince them before you can reform them.

A man's fortunes may always be retrieved, if he has retained habits of sobriety and industry.

No man is ruined who has preserved an unblemished character.

Habits of tenderness towards the meanest animals, beget habits of charity and benevolence towards our fellow-creatures.

ADVICE TO YOUNG PERSONS INTENDED FOR TRADE,

By Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

REMEMBER that time is money.—He that can earn ten shillings a day at his labour, and goes abroad, or sits idle one half of that day, though he spends but sixpence during his diversion, or idleness, ought not to reckon that the only expence; he has spent, or rather thrown away, five shillings besides.

Remember that credit is money.—If a man lets his money lie in my hands after it is due, because he has a good opinion of my credit, he gives me the interest, or so much as I can make of the money during that time. This amounts to a considerable sum where a man has large credit, and makes good use of it.

Remember that money is of a prolific or multiplying nature.—Money can produce money, and its offspring can produce more, and so on. Five shillings turned is six,

turned again it is seven and threepence: and so on, till it becomes a hundred pounds. The more there is of it, the more it produces every turning, so that the profits rise quicker and quicker. He that throws away a crown, destroys all that it might have produced, even scores of pounds.

Remember that six pounds a year is but a great a day.— For this little sum (which may be daily wasted, either in time or expence, unperceived) a man of credit may, on his own security, have the constant possession and use of a hundred pounds. So much in stock, briskly turned by an industrious man, produces great advantage.

Remember this saying, "The good paymaster is lord of another man's purse."—He that is known to pay punctually and exactly to the time he promises, may at any time, and on any occasion, raise all the money his friends can spare. This is sometimes of great use. Next to industry and frugality, nothing contributes more to the raising of a man in the world, than punctuality and justice in all his dealings: therefore never keep borrowed money an hour beyond the time promised, lest a disappointment shut up your friend's purse for ever.

The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded.—The sound of the hammer at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard-table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day, and demands it before it is convenient for you to pay him.

Beware of thinking all your own that you possess, and of living accordingly.—This is a mistake that many people who have credit fall into. To prevent this, keep an exact account, for some time, both of your expences and your income. If you take the pains at first to enumerate particulars, it will have this good effect: you will discover how wonderfully small trifling expences mount up to large sums; and will discern what might have been, and may for the future be saved, without occasioning any great inconvenience.

In short, the way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two things, *industry* and *frugality*, that is, waste neither *time* nor *money*, but make the best use of both.

108. *Proper Names of three or more Syllables.*

Proper Names which occur in the Old and New Testaments, with the Syllables divided and accented.

A-bad'don	Au-gus' tus	Co-ni' ah
A-be'dne-go	Ba' al Be' rith	Dam-as' cus
A-bi'a-thar	Ba' al Ham' on	Dan'i-el
A-bim'e-lech	Bab'y-lon	Deb'o-rah
A-bin'a-dab	Bar-a-chi' ah	Ded'a-nim
A'bra-ham	Bar-je' sus	Del'i-lah
Ab'sa-lom	Bar'na-bas	De-me' tri-us
Ad-o-ni' jah	Bar-thol'o-mew	Di-ot're-phes
A-grip' pa	Bar-ti-me' us	Did'y-mus
A-has-u-e'r us	Bar-zil' la-i	Di-o-nys'i-us
A-him'e-lech	Bash'e-math	Dru-sil' la
A-hit'o-phel	Be-el'ze-bub	E-bed'me-lech
Am'a-lek-jte	Be-er'she-ba	Eb-en-e'zer
A-min'a-dab	Bel-shaz'zer	Ek' rons
An'a-kims	Ben'ha-dad	El-beth'el
A-nam'e-lech	Beth-es'da	E-le-a'zer
An-a-ni'as	Beth'le-hem	E-li'a-kim
An'ti-christ	Beth-sa'i-da	E-li'e'zer
Ar-che-la'us	Bi-thyn'i-a	E-li'hu
Ar-chip'pus	Bo-a-ner'ges	E-lim'e-lech
Arc-tu'rus	Cai'a-phas	E'l'i-phaz
A-re-op'a-gus	Cal'va-ry	E-liz'a-beth
Ar-i-ma-the'a	Can-da'ce	El'ka-nah
Ar-ma-ged'don	Ca-per'ua-um	El-na-than
Ar-tax-erx'es	Cen'cre-a	El'y-mas
Ash'ta-roth	Ce-sa're-a	Em'ma-us
As'ke-lon	Cher'u-bim	Ep'a-phras
As-syr'i-a	Cho-ra'zin	E-paph-ro-di'tus
Ath-a-li'ah	Cle'o-phas	E-phe'si-ans

Eph'e-sus	Hor-o-na'im	La'mech
Ep-i-cu-re'ans	Ho-san'na	La-o-di-ce'a
E'sar-had'don	Hy-men-e'us	Laz'a-rus
E-thi-o'pi-a	Ja-az-a-ni'ah	Leb'a-non
Eu-roc'ly-don	Ich'a-bod	Lem'u-el
Eu'ty-chus	Id-u-inæ'a	Lu'i-fer
Fel'ix	Jeb'u-site	Lyd'i-a
Fes'tus	Jed-e-di'ah	Ma"ce-do-ni-a
For-tu-na'tus	Je-ho'a-haz	Mach-pe'lah
Ga'bri-el	Je-hoi'a-kim	Ma-ha-na'im
Gad-a-renes'	Je-hoi'a-chin	Ma-nas'seh
Gal'a'ti-a	Je-ho'ram	Ma-no'ah
Gal'i-lee	Je-hosh'a-phat	Mar-a-nath'a
Ga-ma'li-el	Je-ho'vah	Mat'thew
Ged-a-li'ah	Je-phun'nah	Maz-za'roth
Ge-ha'zi	Jer-e-mi'ah	Mel-chis'e-dek
Ger-ge-senes'	Jer'i-cho	Mer'i-bah
Ger'i-zim	Jer-o-bo'am	Me-ro'dach
Gib'e-on-ites	Je-ru'sa-lem	Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a
Gid'e-on	Jez'a-bel	Me-thu'se-lah
Gol'go-tha	Im-man'u-el	Mi-chai'ah
Go-mor'rah	Jon'a-dah	Mi'cha-el
Had-ad-e'zer	Jon'a-than	Mir'i-am
Ha-do'ram	Josh'u-a	Mna'son
Hal-le-lu'jah	Jo-si'ah	Moi'de-cai
Ha-nam'e-el	I-sai'ah	Mo-ri'ah
Han'a-ni	Ish'bo-sheth	Na'a-man
Han-a-ni'ah	Ish'ma-el	Na'o-mi
Haz'a-el	Is'sa-char	Naph'tha-li
Her-mog'e-nes	Ith'a-mar	Na-than'a-el
He-ro'di-as	Ke'lah	Naz-a-rene'
Hez-e-ki'ah	Ke-tu'rah	Naz'a-reth
Hi-e-rop'o-lis	Ki-ka'i-on	Naz'a-rite
Hil-ki'ah	La'chish	Neb-u-chad-nez'zar

110. *Proper Names of three or more Syllables.*

Ne-bu-zar'a-dan	Shu' nam-ite	Thy-a-fi'ra
Ne-he-mi'ah	Sib'bo-leth	Ti-mo' the-us
Rem-a-li'ah	Sil'o-ah	To-bi'ah
Reph'a-im	Sil-va'ius	Vash'ti
Reu'ben	Sim'e-on	U-phar'sin
Rim'mon	Sis'e-ra	U-ri'jah
Ru'ha-mah	Sol'o-mon	Uz-z'i-ah
Sa-be'ans	Steph'a-nas	Zac-che'u-s
Sa-ma'ri-a	Su-san'nah	Zar'e-phath
San-bal'lat	Sy-ro-phe-nic'i-a	Zeb'e-dee
Sap-phi'ra	Tab'e-ta	Zech-a-ri ah
Sa-rep'ta	Tab'i-tha	Ze-de-ki'ah
Sen-a-che'rib	Te-haph'ne-hes	Zeph-a-ni'ah
Ser'a-phim	Ter'a-phim	Ze-rub'ba-bel
Shi-lo'ah	Ter-tul'lus	Ze-lo'phe-ad
Shim'e-i	The-oph'i-lus	Zer-u'i-ah
Shu'lati-ite	Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca	Zip-po'rab

PROPER NAMES which occur in ANCIENT and MODERN GEOGRAPHY, with the Syllable marked which is to be accented.

Ab'er-deen	Ap'pen-nines	Bok'ha-ra
Ab-er-isth'with	Arch-an'gel	Bo-na-vis'ta
Ac-a-pul'co	Au-ren-ga'bad	Bos'pho-rus
Ac-ar-na'ni-a	Ba-bel-man'del	Bo-rys'the-nes
Ach-æ-me'ni-a	Bab'y-lon	Bra-gan'za
Ach-e-ron'ti-a	Bag-na'gar	Bran'den-burg
Ad-ri-a-no'ple	Bar-ba'does	Bu-thra'tes
Al-es-san'dri-a	Bar-ce-lo'na	Bus-so'ra
A-iner'i-ca	Ba-va'ri-a	By-zan'ti-um
Am-phi-plo-lis	Bel-ve-dere'	Caf-fra'rl-a
An-da-lu'si-a	Be-ne-ven'to	Cag-li'a'ri
An-nap'o-lis	Bes-sa-ra'bi-a	Cal-a-ma'ta
An-ti-pa'ros	Bis-na'gar	Cal-cut'ta

Proper Names of three or more Syllables. F. B.

Cal-i-for'ni-a	Do-min' i-ca	Gol-con'da
Ca-pra'ri-a	Dus'sel-dorf	Gua-de-loupe ^h
Car-a-ma'ni-a	Dyr-rach'i-um	Guel'der-land
Car-tha-ge'na	Ed'in-burgh	Gu'za-rat
Cat-a-lo'ni-a	El-e-phan'ta	Hak-i-car-nas'sus.
Ce-pha-lo'ni-a	E-leu'the-ræ	Hei'del-burg
Ce-pha-le'na	Ep-i-dam'nus	Hel-voet-sluy's.
Ce-rau'ni-a	Ep-i-dau'rus	Her-man-stadt'
Cer-cy-pha'læ	Ep-i-pha'ni-a	Hi-e-rap'o-lis
Chæ-ro'ni-a	Es-cu'ri-al	His-pa-ni'o'la
Chal-ce-do'ni-a	Es-qui-maux'	Hyr-ca'ni-a
Chan-der-ria-gore'	Es-tre-ma-du'ra	Ja-mai'ca
Chris-ti-a'na	E-thi-o'pi-a	Il-lyi'i-cum
Chris-ti-an'o-ple	Eu-pa-to'ri-a	In-nis-ki'l'ing
Con-nec'ti-cut	Eu-ri-a-nas'sa	Is-pa-han'
Con-stan-ti-no'ple	Fas-cel'li-na	Kamts-chat'ka
Co-pen-ha'gen	Fer-man'agh.	Kim-bol'ton
Cor-o-man'del	Fon-te-ra'bi-a	Kon'igs-burg
Cor-y-pha'si-um	For-te-ven-tu'ra	La-bra-dor'
Cyc'la-des.	Fred'er-icks-burg	Lac-e-dæ-mo'ni-a
Da-ghes'tan	Fri-u'li	Lamp'sa-cus
Da-le-car'li-a	Fron-tign-i-ac'	Lan'gue-doc
Dal-ma'ti-a	Fur'sten-burg	Lau'ter-burg
Dam-i-et'ta	Gal-li-pa'gos	Leo-min'ster
Dar-da-nelles'	Gal-lip'o-lis	Li-thu-a'ni-a
Dar-da'ni-a	Gal-lo-græ'ci-a	Li-va'di-a
Dau'phi-ny	Gan-gar'i-dæ	Loñ-don-der'ry
De-se-a'da	Gar-a-man'tes	Lou'is-burg
Di-ar-be'ker	Gas'co-ny	Lou-i-si-a'na
Di-o-ny-sip'o lis	Ge-ne'va	Lu'nen-burg
Di-os-cu'ri-as	Ger'ma-ny	Lux'em-burg
Do-do'na.	Gib-ral'tar	Lyc-a-o'ni-a
Dom-in'go,	Glou'ces-ter	Lys-i-ma'chi-a

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Ma-cas'ser	O-ver-y's sel	Spitz-ber' gen
Mac'e-do' ni-a	Pa-lat'i-nate	Switz'er-land
Mad-a-gas' car	Paph-la-go' ni-a	Tar-ra-go' na
Man-ga-lore'	Pat-a-go' ni-a	Thii-on-ville'
Mar'a-thon.	Penn-syl-va' ni-a	Thu-rin' gi-a
Mar-tin-i'co	Phi-lip-ville'	Tip-pe-ra' ry
Ma-su-li-pa-tam'	Pon-di-cher' ry	To-bols' koi
Med-i-ter-ra' ne-an	Pyr-e-nees'	Toñ-ga-ta-boo'
Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a	Qui-be-ron'	Tran-syl-va' ni-a
Mo-no-e-mu' gi	Qui-lo' à	Tur-co-ma' ni-a
Mo-no-mo-ta' pa	Quir-i-na' lis	Val-en-cien-nes
Na-to' li-a	Rat' is-bon	Ver-o-ni' ca
Ne-ga-pa-tam'	Ra-ven' na	Ve-su' vi-us
Ne-rins' koi	Ra' vens-burg	Vir-gin' i-a
Neuf-cha-teau'	Ro-set' ta	U-ran' i-berg
Ni-ca-ra-gua'	Rot' ter-dam	West-ma' ni-a
Nic-o-me'di-a	Sal-a-man' ça	West-phä' li-a
Ni-cop'o-lis	Sa-mar-cand'	Wol-fen-but'tle
No-vo-go' rod	Sa-moi-e'da	Xy-le-nop'o-lis
Nu'rem-berg	Sar-a-gos'sa	Xy-löp'o-lis
Oc'za-kow	Sar-di'ni-a	Zan-gue-bai'
Oo-no-las' ka	Schaff-hau'sen	Zan-zi-bai'
Os'na-burg	Se-rin-ga-pa-tam'	Zen-o-do'ti-a
O-ta-hei' te	Si-be'ri-a	Zo-ro-an' der

PROPER NAMES which occur in ROMAN and GREECAN HISTORY, divided, and the Syllable marked which is required to be accented.

Æs-chi'nes	A-nac're-on	An-tis'the-nes
Ag-es-i-la'us	An-ax-i-man'der	A-pel'les
Al-ci-bi'a-des	An-doc'i-des	Ar-chi-me'des
Al-ex-an'der	An-tig'o-nus	Ar-e-thu'sa
Al-ex-an-drop'o-lis	An-tim'a-chus	Ar-is-tar'chus

A-ri-si' des	Col-la-ti' nus	Eph-i-al' tes
A-ri-si-to-de' mus	Com-a-ge' na	Eph' o-ri
Ar-is-toph'a-nes	Con' stan-tine	Ep-i-char' mus
Ar-is-to-tle	Co-ri-o-la' nus	Ep-ic-te' tus
Ar-tem-i-do rus	Cor-ne' li-a	Ep-i-cu'rus
Ath-en-o-do rus	Cor-un-ca' nus	Ep-i-men' i-des
Ba' ja-zet	Cor-y-ban' tes	Er-a-sis' tra-tus
Bac-chi' a-dæ	Cra-tip' pus	Er-a-tos'the-nes
Bel-ler' o-phon	Ctes' i-phon	Er-a-tos' tra-tus
Ber-e-cyn' thi-a	Dam-a-sis' tra-tus	Er-ich-tho'ni-us
Bi-sal' tæ	Da-moc' ra-tes	Eu' me-nes
Bo-a-dic' e-a	Dar' da-nus	Eu' no-mus
Bo-e' thi-us	Daph-ne-pho'ri-a	Eu-rip' i-des
Bo-mil' car	Da-ri' us	Eu-ry-bi' a-des
Brach-ma'nes	De-ceb' a-lus	Eu-ryt' i-on
Bri-tan' ni-cus	Dein-a-ra' tus	Eu-thy-de' mus
Bu-ceph'a-lus	De-mon' i-des	Eu-tych' i-des
Ca-lig'u-la	De-moc' ri-tus	Ex-ag' o-nus
Cal-lic' ra-tes	De-mos'the-nes	Fa' bi-us
Cal-lic-rat'i-das	De-mos' tra-tus	Fa-bric' i-us
Cal-lim'a-chus	Deu-ca' li-on	Fa-vo-ri' nus
Cam-by'ses	Di-ag' o-ras	Fau-sti'na
Ca-mil' lus	Din-dy-me' ne	Fau' stu-lus
Car-ne'a-des	Di-nom' a-che	Fi-de' næ
Cas-san' der	Di-o-scor' i-des	Fi-den' ti-a
Cas-si' o-pe	Do-don' i-des	Fla-min' i-us
Cas-si-ve-lau'nus	Do-mit-i-a' nus	Flo-ra' li-a
Ce-the' gus	E-lec' try-on	Ga-bi-e' nus
Char-i-de' mus	El-eu-sin' i-a	Ga-bin'i-us
Cle-oc' ri-tus	Em-ped'o-cles	Gan-gar'i-dæ
Cle-o-pa' tra	Eu-dym'i-on	Gan-y-me' de
Cli-tom'a-chus	E-pam-i-non'das	Gar-a-man'tes
Clyt-em-nes'tra	E-paph-ro-di' tus	Gar' ga-ris

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Ger-man' i-cus	Iph-i-ge-ni' a	Mil-ty' a-des
Gor-di-a' nus	I-soc'ra-tes	Mith-ri-da' tes
Ger' go-nes	Ix-i-on' i-des	Mne-mos' y-ne
Gor-goph'o-ne	Jo-eas' ta	Mne-sim'a-chus
Gra-ti-a' nus	Ju-gur' tha	Nab-ar-za' nes
Gym-nos-o-phis'tae	Ju-li-a' nus	Na-bo-nen' sis
Gyn-se-co-thoe' nas	La-om' e-don	Nau' era-tes
Hal-i-car-nas'sus	Le-on' i-das	Nec' ta-ne-bus
Har-poc' ra-tes	Le-o-tych'i-des	Ne' o-cles
Hec-a-tom-pho'ni-a	Le-os' the-nes	Ne-op-tol'e-mus
Heg-e-sis'tra-tus	Lib-o-phoe-ni'ces	Ni-cag' o-ras
Heg-e-tor'i-des	Lon-gini'a-nus	Ni-coeh' ra-tes
He-li-o-do' rus	Lu-per-ca' li-a	Nic-o-la' us
He-li-co-ni'a-des	Lyc'o-phron	Ni-com'a-chus
He-li-o-ga-ba'lus	Lyc-o-me'des	Nu-me-ri-a'nus
He-la-noc'ra-tes	Ly-cur' gi-des	Nu' mi-tor
He-lo' tes	Ly-cur' gus	Oe-ta-vi-a' nus
He-phæs'ti-on	Ly-sim'a-chus	Œd'i-pus
Her-a-cli' tus	Ly-sis' tra-tus	O-lym-pi-o-do'rus
Her' cu-les	Man-ti-ne' us	Om-o-pha' gi-a
Her-mag' o-ras	Mar-cel-li' nus	On-e-sic' ri-tus
Her-maph-ro-di'tus	Mas-i-nis' sa	On-o-mac'ri-tus
Her-mi' o-ni-e	Mas-sag'e-tæ	Or-thag' o-ras
Her-mo-do' rus	Max-im-i-a'nus	Os-cho-pho'ti-a
He-rod'o-tus	Meg'a-ra	Pa-ca-ti-a' nus
Hes-per'i-des	Me-gas'the-nes	Pa-læph'a-tus
Hi-e-ron'y-mus	Me-la-nip pi-des	Pal-a-me'des
Hip-pag' o-ras	Mel-e-ag'ri-des	Pal-i-nu'rus
Hip-poc'ra-tes	Me-nal'ci-das	Pan-ath-e-næ'a
Hy-a-cin'thus	Me-nee'ra-tes	Par-rha'si-us
Hy-dro-pho'rus	Man-e-la'us	Pa-tro'clus
Hys-tas'pes	Mé-nœ'ce-us	Pau-sa'ni-as
I-phic'ra-tes	Met-a-git'ni-a	Pel-o-pon-ne'sus

Pen-the-si-le' a	Qui-ri' nus	The-mis' to-cles
Phi-lip' pi-des	Qui-ri' tes	The-oc' ri-tus
Phil-oc-te' tes	Rhad-a-man' thus	The-oph' a-nes
Phi-lom' bro-tus	Rom' u-lus	The-o-pol'e-mus
Phil-o-me' la	Ru-tu-pi' nus	Ther-mop'y-læ
Phil-o-pœ' men	San-cho-ni'a-thon	Thes-moth'e-tæ
Phi-lo-steph-a' nus	Sar-dan-a-pa'lus	Thi-od' a-mas
Phi-los' tra-tus	Sat-ur-na' li-a	Thu-cyd'i-des
Phi-lox'e-nus	Sat-ur-ni' nus	Tim-o-de' mus
Pin' da-rus	Sca-man'der	Ti-moph'a-nes
Pis-is-trat'i-des	Scri-bo-ni-a'nus	Tis-sa-phier' nes
Plei' a-des	Se-leu' ci-dæ	Tryph-i-o-dor'us
Pol-e-mo-cra'ti-a	Se-mir' a-mis	Tvn' da-rus
Pol-y-deu'cea	Se-ve-ri-a'nus	Val-en-tin-i-a'nus
Pol-y-do'rus	Si-mon' i-des	Va-le-ri-a' nus
Pol-y-gi' ton	Sis' y-phus	Vel-i-ter' na
Pol-yg-no' tus	Soe' ra-tes	Ven-u-le' i-us
Pol-y-phe'mus	Sog-di-a' nus	Ver-o-doc'ti-us
Por-sen' na	Soph' o-eles	Ves-pa-si-a' nus
Poe-i-do' ni-us	Soph-o-nis' ba	Vi-tel' li-us
Prax-it'e-les	Spith-ri-da' tes	Xan-tip' pus
Pro-tes-i-la'us	Ste-sim' bro-tus	Xe-nag'o-ras
Psam-met'i-chus	Ste-sich' o-rus	Xe-noc' ra-tes
Pyg-ma'li-on	Stra-to-ni' cus	Xe-noph'a-nes
Py-læm'e-nes	Sys-i-gam'bis	Xen'o-phon
Py-thrag'o-ras	Sy-sim' e-thres	Zen-o-do'rus
Quin-til-i-a'nus	Te-lem' a-chus	Zeux-id'a-mus
Quir-i-na'li-a	Tha-les' tri-a	Zor-o-as' ter

Rules for pronouncing Proper Names.

C has generally the sound of *k*.
es at the end of names is generally a long syllable like double *e*, as *Thales*, *Tha'-les*; *Archimedes*, *Ar-chein'-e-des*.

The diphthong *a* sounds like short *e*.

The diphthong *e* sounds like long *e*.

Œ sounds like single *e*.

e at the end of many words forms a syllable, as *Penelope*, *Pe-nof-o-pe*.

pt sounds like *t* by itself, as *Ptolomy*, *Tol'-o-my*.

G has its hard sound in most names.

Ch sounds like *k*, as *Christ*, *Krist*; or *Antioch*, *An-ti-ok'*.

ALPHABETICAL COLLECTION of Words, nearly the same in Sound but different in Spelling and Signification.

<i>Accidence, a book</i>	<i>Auger, carpenter's tool</i>	<i>Boy, a lad</i>
<i>Accidents, chances</i>	<i>Bail, a surety</i>	<i>Buoy, a water-mark</i>
<i>Accent, esteem</i>	<i>Bale, large parcel</i>	<i>Bread, baked flour</i>
<i>Accompt, reckoning</i>	<i>Ball, a sphere</i>	<i>Bred, brought up</i>
<i>Acts, deeds</i>	<i>Bawl, to cry out</i>	<i>Burrow, a hole in the earth</i>
<i>Ar, hatchet</i>	<i>Beau, a fop</i>	<i>Borough, a corporation</i>
<i>Haxs, doth hack</i>	<i>Bow, to shoot with</i>	<i>Ey, near</i>
<i>Adds, doth add</i>	<i>Bear, to carry</i>	<i>Buy, to purchase</i>
<i>Adze, a cooper's ax</i>	<i>Bear, a beast</i>	<i>Bye, indirectly</i>
<i>Ail, to be sick, or to make sick</i>	<i>Bare, naked</i>	<i>Brews, breweth</i>
<i>Ale, malt liquor</i>	<i>Base, mean</i>	<i>Bruise, to break</i>
<i>Hall, to salute</i>	<i>Bass, a part in music</i>	<i>But, except</i>
<i>Hain, frozen rain</i>	<i>Base, bottom</i>	<i>Butt, two hogsheads</i>
<i>Hale, strong</i>	<i>Bays, bay leaves</i>	<i>Calendar, almanack</i>
<i>Air, to breathe</i>	<i>Be, the verb</i>	<i>Calender, to smooth</i>
<i>Heir, eldest son</i>	<i>Bee, an insect</i>	<i>Cannon, a great gun</i>
<i>Hair, of the head</i>	<i>Begr, to drink</i>	<i>Canon, a law</i>
<i>Hare, an animal</i>	<i>Bier, a carriage for the dead</i>	<i>Canvas, coarse cloth</i>
<i>Are, they be</i>	<i>Bean, a kind of pulse</i>	<i>Canvass, to examine</i>
<i>Ere, before</i>	<i>Been, from to be</i>	<i>Cart, a carriage</i>
<i>All, every one</i>	<i>Beaut, to strike</i>	<i>Chart, a map</i>
<i>Aml, to bore with</i>	<i>Beet, a root</i>	<i>Cell, a cave</i>
<i>Hall, a large room</i>	<i>Bell, to ring</i>	<i>Sell, to dispose of</i>
<i>Haul, to pull</i>	<i>Belle, a young lady</i>	<i>Cellar, underground</i>
<i>Allowed, granted</i>	<i>Berry, a small fruit</i>	<i>Seller, one who sells</i>
<i>Aloud, with a noise</i>	<i>Bury, to inter</i>	<i>Censer, for incense</i>
<i>Altar, for sacrifice</i>	<i>Blew, did blow</i>	<i>Censor, a critic</i>
<i>Alter, to change</i>	<i>Blue, a colour</i>	<i>Censure, blame</i>
<i>Halter, a rope</i>	<i>Boar, a beast</i>	<i>Cession, resigning</i>
<i>Ant, an emmet</i>	<i>Boor, a clown</i>	<i>Session, assize</i>
<i>Aunt, parent's sister</i>	<i>Bore, to make a hole</i>	<i>Centaury, an herb</i>
<i>Hauni, to frequent</i>	<i>Bore, did bear</i>	<i>Century, 100 years</i>
<i>Ascent, going up</i>	<i>Bolt, a fastening</i>	<i>Sentry, a guard</i>
<i>Assent, agreement</i>	<i>Boult, to sift meal</i>	<i>Choler, anger,</i>
<i>Assistance, help</i>		<i>Collar, for the neck</i>
<i>Assistants, helpers</i>		<i>Ceiling, of a room</i>
<i>Augur, a soothsayer</i>		

<i>Scaling</i> , of a letter	<i>Doe</i> , a she deer	<i>Philip</i> , a man's name
<i>Clause</i> , of a sentence	<i>Dough</i> , paste	<i>Fir</i> , a tree
<i>Claws</i> , of a bird or beast	<i>Done</i> , performed	<i>Fur</i> , of a skin
<i>Coarse</i> , not fine	<i>Dun</i> , a colour	<i>Flee</i> , to run away
<i>Course</i> , a race	<i>Dun</i> , a bailiff	<i>Flea</i> , an insect
<i>Corse</i> , a dead body	<i>Draught</i> , of drink	<i>Flew</i> , did fly,
<i>Complement</i> , the remainder	<i>Draft</i> , drawing	<i>Flue</i> , down
<i>Compliment</i> , to speak politely	<i>Urn</i> , a vessel	<i>Flue</i> , of a chimney
<i>Concert</i> , of music	<i>Earn</i> , to gain by labour	<i>Flour</i> , for bread
<i>Consort</i> , a companion	<i>East</i> , a point of the compass	<i>Flower</i> , of the field
<i>Cousin</i> , a relation	<i>Yeast</i> , barm	<i>Forth</i> , abroad
<i>Cozen</i> , to cheat	<i>Eminent</i> , noted	<i>Fourth</i> , the number
<i>Council</i> , an assembly	<i>Imminent</i> , impending	<i>Frays</i> , quarrels
<i>Counsel</i> , advice	<i>Ewe</i> , a female sheep	<i>Phrase</i> , a sentence
<i>Cruise</i> , to sail up and down	<i>Yew</i> , a tree	<i>Frances</i> , a woman's name
<i>Crews</i> , ship's companies	<i>You</i> , thou, or ye	<i>Francis</i> , a man's name
<i>Current</i> , small fruit	<i>Hew</i> , to cut	<i>Gesture</i> , action
<i>Current</i> , a stream	<i>Hue</i> , colour	<i>Jester</i> , a joker
<i>Creek</i> , of the sea	<i>Hugh</i> , a man's name	<i>Gilt</i> , with gold
<i>Creak</i> , to make a noise	<i>Your</i> , a pronoun	<i>Guilt</i> , sin
<i>Cygnet</i> , a young swan	<i>Ewer</i> , a kind of jug	<i>Grate</i> , for fire
<i>Signet</i> , a seal	<i>Eye</i> , to see with	<i>Great</i> , large
<i>Dear</i> , of great value	<i>I</i> , myself	<i>Grater</i> , for nutmeg
<i>Deer</i> , in a park	<i>Fain</i> , desirous	<i>Greater</i> , larger
<i>Dew</i> , moisture	<i>Fane</i> , a temple	<i>Groan</i> , sigh
<i>Due</i> , owing	<i>Feign</i> , to dissemble	<i>Grown</i> , increased
<i>Descent</i> , going down	<i>Faint</i> , weary	<i>Guess</i> , to think
<i>Dissent</i> , to disagree	<i>Feint</i> , pretence,	<i>Guest</i> , a visiter
<i>Dependance</i> , trust	<i>Fair</i> , handsome	<i>Hart</i> , deer
<i>Dependants</i> , those who are subject	<i>Fuir</i> , merry-making	<i>Heart</i> , in the stomach
<i>Devices</i> , invention	<i>Fare</i> , charge	<i>Art</i> , skill
<i>Devises</i> , contrives	<i>Fare</i> , food	<i>Heal</i> , to cure
<i>Decease</i> , death	<i>Feel</i> , part of the body	<i>Heel</i> , part of a shoe
<i>Disease</i> , disorder	<i>Feat</i> , exploit	<i>Fel</i> , a fish
	<i>File</i> , a steel instrument	<i>Helm</i> , a rudder
	<i>Foil</i> , to overcome	<i>Elm</i> , a tree
	<i>Fillip</i> , a snap with the finger	<i>Hear</i> , the seNSE
		<i>Here</i> , in this place
		<i>Heard</i> , did hear
		<i>Herd</i> , cattle

<i>I</i> , myself	<i>Knot</i> , to untie	<i>Meddler</i> , a busy-body
<i>Hie</i> , to haste	<i>Not</i> , denying	<i>Message</i> , errand
<i>High</i> , lofty	<i>Know</i> , to understand	<i>Messuage</i> , a house
<i>Hire</i> , wages	<i>No</i> , not	<i>Metal</i> , substance
<i>Ire</i> , great anger	<i>Leak</i> , to run out	<i>Mettle</i> , vigour
<i>Him</i> , from <i>he</i>	<i>Leek</i> , a kind of onion	<i>Might</i> , power
<i>Hymn</i> , a song	<i>Lease</i> , a demise	<i>Mite</i> , an insect
<i>Hole</i> , a cavity	<i>Lees</i> , dregs	<i>Moan</i> , lamentation
<i>Whole</i> , not broken	<i>Leush</i> , three	<i>Mown</i> , cut down
<i>Hoop</i> , for a tub	<i>Lead</i> , metal	<i>Moat</i> , a ditch
<i>Whoop</i> , to halloo	<i>Led</i> , conducted	<i>Mote</i> , spot in the eye
<i>Host</i> , a great number	<i>Least</i> , smallest	<i>Moor</i> , a fen, or marsh
<i>Host</i> , a landlord	<i>Lest</i> , for fear	<i>More</i> , in quantity
<i>Idle</i> , lazy	<i>Lessen</i> , to make less	<i>Mortar</i> , to pound in
<i>Idol</i> , an image	<i>Lesson</i> , in reading	<i>Mortar</i> , made of lime
<i>Aisle</i> , of a church	<i>Lo</i> , behold	<i>Muslin</i> , fine linen
<i>Isle</i> , an island	<i>Lon</i> , mean, humble	<i>Muzzling</i> , tying the mouth
<i>Impostor</i> , a cheat	<i>Loose</i> , slack	<i>Naught</i> , bad
<i>Imposture</i> , deceit	<i>Lose</i> , not win	<i>Nought</i> , nothing
<i>In</i> , within	<i>Lore</i> , learning	<i>Nay</i> , denying
<i>Inn</i> , a public house	<i>Lower</i> , more low	<i>Neigh</i> , as a horse
<i>Incite</i> , to stir up	<i>Made</i> , finished	<i>Noose</i> , a knot
<i>Insight</i> , knowledge	<i>Maid</i> , a virgin	<i>News</i> , tidings
<i>Indite</i> , to dictate	<i>Main</i> , chief	<i>Oar</i> , to row with
<i>Indict</i> , to accuse	<i>Mane</i> , of a horse	<i>Ore</i> , uncast metal
<i>Ingenious</i> , skilful	<i>Male</i> , he	<i>Of</i> , belonging to
<i>Ingenuous</i> , frank	<i>Mail</i> , armour	<i>Off</i> , at a distance
<i>Intense</i> , excessive	<i>Mail</i> , post-coach	<i>Oh</i> , alas!
<i>Intents</i> , purposes	<i>Manner</i> , custom	<i>Owe</i> , to be indebted
<i>Kill</i> , to murder	<i>Manor</i> , a lordship	<i>Old</i> , aged
<i>Kiln</i> , to dry malt	<i>Mare</i> , a she-horse	<i>Hold</i> , to keep
<i>Knave</i> , a rogue	<i>Mayor</i> , of a town	<i>One</i> , in number
<i>Nave</i> , middle of a wheel	<i>Marshal</i> , a general	<i>Won</i> , did win
<i>Knead</i> , to work dough	<i>Martial</i> , warlike	<i>Our</i> , of us
<i>Need</i> , want	<i>Mean</i> , low	<i>Hour</i> , sixty minutes
<i>Knew</i> , did know	<i>Mean</i> , to intend	<i>Pail</i> , bucket
<i>Nem</i> , not worn	<i>Mean</i> , middle	<i>Pale</i> , colour
<i>Knight</i> , a title of honour	<i>Mien</i> , behaviour	<i>Pale</i> , a fence
<i>Night</i> , darkness	<i>Meat</i> , flesh	<i>Pain</i> , torment
<i>Key</i> , for a lock	<i>Meet</i> , fit	
<i>Quay</i> , a wharf	<i>Mete</i> , to measure	
	<i>Medlar</i> , a fruit	

<i>Pane</i> , square of glass	<i>Right</i> , just, true	<i>There</i> , in that place
<i>Pair</i> , two	<i>Right</i> , one hand	<i>Threw</i> , did throw
<i>Pare</i> , to peel	<i>Rite</i> , ceremony	<i>Through</i> , all along
<i>Pear</i> , a fruit	<i>Sail</i> , of a ship	<i>Thyme</i> , an herb
<i>Palate</i> , of the mouth	<i>Sale</i> , the act of selling	<i>Time</i> , leisure
<i>Pallet</i> , a painter's board	<i>Salary</i> , wages	<i>Treaties</i> , conventions
<i>Pallet</i> , a little bed	<i>Celery</i> , an herb	<i>Treatise</i> , discourse
<i>Pastor</i> , a minister	<i>Scent</i> , a smell	<i>Vain</i> , foolish
<i>Pasture</i> , grazing land	<i>Sent</i> , ordered away	<i>Vane</i> , a weathercock
<i>Patience</i> , mildness	<i>Sea</i> , the ocean	<i>Vein</i> , a blood-vessel
<i>Patients</i> , sick people	<i>See</i> , to view	<i>Vial</i> , a small bottle
<i>Peace</i> , quietness	<i>Seam</i> , joining	<i>Viol</i> , a fiddle
<i>Piece</i> , a part	<i>Seem</i> , to pretend	<i>Wain</i> , a cart, or waggon
<i>Peer</i> , a nobleman	<i>So</i> , thus	<i>Wane</i> , to decrease
<i>Pier</i> , of a bridge	<i>Sow</i> , to cast seed	<i>Wait</i> , to stay
<i>Pillar</i> , a round column	<i>Sew</i> , with a needle	<i>Weight</i> , for scales
<i>Pillow</i> , to lay the head on	<i>Sole</i> , alone	<i>Wet</i> , moist
<i>Pint</i> , half a quart	<i>Sole</i> , of the foot	<i>Whet</i> , to sharpen
<i>Point</i> , a sharp end	<i>Soul</i> , the spirit	<i>Wail</i> , to mourn
<i>Place</i> , situation	<i>Soar</i> , to mount	<i>Whale</i> , a fish
<i>Plaice</i> , a fish	<i>Sore</i> , a wound	<i>Ware</i> , merchandise
<i>Pray</i> , to beseech	<i>Some</i> , part	<i>Wear</i> , to put on
<i>Prey</i> , booty	<i>Sum</i> , amount	<i>Were</i> , from to be
<i>Precedent</i> , an example	<i>Straight</i> , direct	<i>Where</i> , in what place
<i>President</i> , governor	<i>Strait</i> , narrow	<i>Way</i> , road
<i>Principal</i> , chief	<i>Sweet</i> , not sour	<i>Weigh</i> , in scales
<i>Principle</i> , rule or cause	<i>Suite</i> , attendants	<i>Wey</i> , a measure
<i>Raise</i> , to lift	<i>Surplice</i> , white robe	<i>Whey</i> , of milk
<i>Rays</i> , beams of light	<i>Surplus</i> , over and above	<i>Week</i> , seven days
<i>Raisin</i> , dried grape	<i>Subtile</i> , fine, thin	<i>Weak</i> , faint
<i>Reason</i> , argument	<i>Subtile</i> , cunning	<i>Weather</i> , state of the air
<i>Relic</i> , remainder	<i>Talents</i> , good parts	<i>Whether</i> , if
<i>Relict</i> , a widow	<i>Talons</i> , claws	<i>Wither</i> , to decay
	<i>Team</i> , of horses	<i>Whither</i> , to which place
	<i>Teem</i> , to overflow	<i>Which</i> , what
	<i>Tenor</i> , intent	<i>Witch</i> , a sorceress
	<i>Tenure</i> , occupation	
	<i>Their</i> , belonging to them	

BRIEF INTRODUCTION to the ARTS and SCIENCES, including
EXPLANATIONS of some of the PHENOMENA of NATURE.

1. *Agriculture*.—Agriculture, the most useful and important of all pursuits, teaches the nature of soils, and their proper adaptation and management for the production of food for man and beast.—See *Young's Farmer's Kalendar*.

2. *Air*.—The air is a transparent, invisible, elastic fluid, surrounding the earth to the height of several miles. It contains the principles of life and vegetation; and is found by experiment to be eight hundred times lighter than water.

3. *Anatomy*.—Anatomy is the art of dissecting the human body when dead, and of examining and arranging its parts; in order to discover the nature of diseases, and promote the knowledge of medicine and surgery.

4. *Architecture*.—Architecture is the art of planning and erecting all sorts of buildings, according to the best models. It contains five orders, called the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite.

5. *Arithmetic*.—Arithmetic is the art of computing by numbers: and notwithstanding the great variety of its applications, it consists of only four separate operations, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.—See *Joyce's Arithmetic of real life and business*.

6. *Astronomy*.—Astronomy is that grand and sublime science which makes us acquainted with the figures, distances, and revolutions, of the planetary bodies; and with the nature and extent of the universe.

The Planets of our system are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel, and the small planets situated between Jupiter and Mars, lately discovered, and named Juno, Ceres, and Pallas. These revolve about the Sun; and to Jupiter, Saturn, and Herschel, there are thirteen moons attached, like that which attends the Earth. Besides these there are Comets; and millions of Fixed Stars, which are probably Suns to other systems.—See *Blair's Grammar of Philosophy*.

7. *Biography*.—Biography records the lives of eminent men, and may be called the science of life and manners. It teaches from experience, and is therefore most useful to youth.—See *the British Nepos and abridged Plutarch*.

8. *Botany*.—Botany is that part of natural history, which treats of vegetables. It arranges them in their proper classes, and describes their structure and use.

9. *Chemistry*.—Chemistry is the science which explains the constituent principles of bodies, the results of their various combinations, and the laws by which these combinations are effected. It is a very entertaining and useful pursuit.

10. *Chronology*.—Chronology teaches the method of computing time, and distinguishing its parts, so as to determine what period has elapsed since any memorable event.

11. *Clouds*.—Clouds are nothing but collections of vapours suspended in the air. They are from a quarter of a mile to four miles high. A fog is a cloud which touches the earth.

12. *Commerce*.—Commerce is the art of exchanging one commodity for another, by buying or selling, with a view to gain. Though private emolument is its origin, it is the bond of society, and by it one country participates in the productions of all others.

13. *Cosmography*.—Cosmography is a description of the world, or the universe, including the earth and infinite space. It divides itself into two parts, Geography and Astronomy.

14. *Criticism*.—Criticism is an art which teaches us to write with propriety and taste; but greatly abused by writers in anonymous reviews, who make a trade of it, and sell their opinions.

15. *Dew*.—Dew is produced from extremely subtle particles of water floating in the air, and condensed by the coolness of the night.

16. *Electricity*.—Electricity is a power in nature which is made to shew itself by friction. If a stick of sealing-wax, or a piece of glass be rubbed upon the coat, or upon a piece of flannel, it will instantly attract pieces of paper, and other light substances. The power which occasions this attraction is called electricity.

In larger experiments, this power appears in liquid fire, and is of the same nature as lightning. In a particular kind of new experiments, it has lately acquired the name of Galvanism.—See *Blair's Grammar of Natural and Experimental Philosophy*.

17. *Earthquakes*.—An earthquake is a sudden motion of the earth, supposed to be caused by electricity; but the difference in the mode by which earthquakes and lightning are effected, has not yet been clearly ascertained. Others ascribe it to steam generated in caverns of the earth.

18. *Ethics*.—Ethics, or Morals, teach the science of proper conduct according to the respective situations of men.

19. *Geography*.—Geography is that science which makes us acquainted with the constituent parts of the globe, and its distribution into land and water. It also teaches us the limits and boundaries of countries; and their peculiarities, natural and political. It is the eye and the key of history.

20. *Geometry*.—This sublime science teaches the relations of magnitude, and the properties of surfaces. In an extended sense, it is the science of demonstration. It includes the greater part of mathematics, and is generally preferred to logic in teaching the art of reasoning.

21. *Hail*.—Hail is formed from rain congealed in its descent by the coolness of the atmosphere.

22. *History*.—History is a narration of past facts and events, relative to all ages and nations. It is the guide of the statesman, and the favourite study of the enlightened scholar. It is, or ought to be, the common school of mankind, equally open and useful to princes and subjects.

23. *Law*.—The rule of right; but owing to professional sophistry and chicanery, too often the rule of wrong. To correct its abuse in England, Juries of twelve honest men are appointed to decide all questions according to common sense, and the decisions or arbitrations of lawyers are always carefully avoided.

24. *Logic*.—Logic is the art of employing reason efficaciously in inquiries after truth, and in communicating the result to others.

25. *Mechanics*.—Mechanics teach the nature and laws of motion, the action and force of moving bodies, and the construction and effects of machines and engines.

26. *Medicine*.—The art of medicine consists in the knowledge of the disorders to which the human body is subject, and in applying proper remedies to remove or relieve them.

27. *Metaphysics*.—Metaphysics may be considered as the science of the mind. From the nature of the subjects about which it is employed, it cannot lead to absolute certainty.

28. *Mists*.—Mists are a collection of vapours, commonly rising from fenny places or rivers, and becoming more visible as the light of the day decreases. When a mist ascends high in the air, it is called a cloud.

29. *Music*.—Music is the practice of harmony, arising from a combination of melodious sounds in songs, concerts, &c.

30. *Natural History*.—Natural history includes a description of the forms and instincts of animals, the growth and properties of vegetables and minerals, and whatever else is connected with nature.

31. *Optics*.—The science of Optics treats of vision, whether performed by the eye, or assisted by instruments. It teaches the construction and use of telescopes, microscopes, &c.

32. *Painting*.—Painting is one of the fine arts; and by a knowledge of the principles of drawing and the effects of colours, it teaches to represent all sorts of objects. A good painter must possess an original genius.

33. *Pharmacy*.—Pharmacy is the science of the apothecary. It teaches the choice, preparation, and mixture of medicines.

34. *Philosophy*.—Philosophy is the study of nature, of mind, and of morals, on the principles of reason.

35. *Physics*.—Physics treat of nature, and explain the phenomena of the material world.

36. *Poetry*.—Poetry is a speaking picture; representing real or fictitious events by a succession of mental imagery, generally delivered in measured numbers. It at once refines the heart, and elevates the soul.

37. *Rain*.—Rain is produced from clouds, condensed, or run together by the cold; which, by their own weight, fall in drops of water. When they fall with violence, they are supposed to be impelled by the attraction of electricity.

38. *Rainbow*.—The rainbow is produced by the refraction and reflection of the sun's beams from falling drops of rain. An artificial rainbow may be produced by means of a garden engine, the water from which must be thrown in a direction contrary to that of the sun.

39. *Religion*.—Religion is the worship offered to the Supreme Being, in the manner that we conceive to be the most agreeable to his will, in order to procure his blessing in this life, and happiness in a future state.

40. *Sculpture*.—Sculpture is the art of carving or hewing stone and other hard substances into images.

41. *Snow*.—Snow is congealed water or clouds; the particles of which freezing, and touching each other, descend in beautiful flakes.

42. *Surgery*.—Surgery is that branch of the healing art which consists in manual operations by the help of proper instruments, or in cutting wounds by suitable applications.

43. *Thunder and Lightning*.—These awful phenomena are occasioned by the power called electricity. Lightning consists of an apparent stream of the electrical fire, or fluid, passing between the clouds and the earth; and the thunder is nothing more than the explosion, with its echoes.

Thunder and lightning bear the same relation to each other as the flash and the report of a cannon; and by the space of time which occurs between them in both cases, their distance from a particular spot may be known, reckoning 1142 feet for every moment.

44. *Tides*.—The tides are the alternate flux and reflux of the sea, which generally takes places every six hours. The tides are occasioned by the united attraction exercised by the moon and sun upon the waters.

45. *Versification*.—Versification is the arranging of words and syllables in such equal order, as to produce that harmony which distinguishes poetry from prose. Verse may be either blank or in rhyme. In blank verse, the last words of the line do not correspond in sound as they do in rhyme.

N.B. For further particulars on all these and many other subjects, the tutor should put into the hands of his pupils, Blair's Universal Preceptor, or General Grammar of Arts, Sciences, and Knowledge; or Watkins's Portable Encyclopedia; or Blair's Grammar of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY.

THE circumference of the globe is 360 degrees; each degree containing 69 and a half English, or 60 geographical miles: and it is divided into four great divisions; *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*.

The figure of the earth is that of a globe or ball, the circumference of which, or a line surrounding its surface, measures about twenty-five thousand miles: the diameter, or a line drawn through the centre, from one side to the other, is nearly eight thousand miles. The whole is a vast body of land and water.

The parts of land are continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, promontories, capes, coasts, and mountains.

A CONTINENT is a large portion of land containing several regions or kingdoms, which are not entirely separated by seas; as Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

An ISLAND is a tract of land surrounded by water; as Great Britain, Ireland, and Iceland.

A PENINSULA is a tract of land surrounded by water, except at one narrow neck, by which it joins to the neighbouring continent; as the Morea in Greece, the Crimea in Tartary.

An ISTHMUS is that neck of land which joins a peninsula to the continent; as Corinth, in Greece; and Precop, in Tartary.

A PROMONTORY is an elevated point of land stretching itself into the sea, the end of which is called a CAPE; as the Cape of Good Hope, and Cape Verd, in Africa; and Cape Horn, in South America.

MOUNTAINS are elevated portions of land, towering above the neighbouring country; as the Apennines, in Italy; the Pyrenees, between France and Spain; the Alps in Switzerland; and the Andes, in South America.

The parts into which the waters are distributed are oceans, sea, lakes, straits, gulphs, bays, creeks, and rivers.

The land is divided into two great continents, besides islands, the eastern and the western continents.

The EASTERN CONTINENT comprehends Europe, on the north-west; Asia, on the north-east; and Africa, joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez, which is only sixty miles in breadth, on the south.

The WESTERN CONTINENT consists of North and South America, united by the isthmus of Darien, which, in the narrowest part, is only twenty-five miles across from ocean to ocean.

Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with some impropriety. are denominated THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD. They differ greatly from each other in extent of country, in the nature of the climate, and the productions of the soil; in the manners, complexion, and character of their inhabitants; and in their forms of government, their national customs, and religion.

The POPULATION of these grand divisions of the globe is by no means equal and proportionate. Asia, which has always been considered as the quarter first occupied by the human race, is supposed to contain about 500,000,000 of inhabitants. The population of Africa may be 100,000,000; of America, 25,000,000; and 150,000,000 are assigned to Europe; whilst New Holland and the isles of the Pacific probably do not contain above half a million.

The immense spaces, which lie between these great continents, are filled by the waters of the Pacific, the Atlantic, and the Indian Oceans, and of the seas about the Poles.

The PACIFIC OCEAN occupies nearly half the surface of the globe, from the eastern shores of New Holland to the western coasts of America. Separately considered, the Pacific receives but few rivers, the chief being the Amur from Tartary, and the Hoan Ho, and Kian Ku, from China; while the principal rivers of America run towards the east.

The ATLANTIC or WESTERN OCEAN, which is the next in importance, divides the old continent from the new.

The INDIAN OCEAN lies between the East Indies and Africa.

The seas between the arctic and antarctic circles and the poles, have been styled the ARCTIC and ANTARCTIC OCEANS; the latter, indeed, being only a continuation of the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans; while the Arctic sea is partly embraced by continents, and receives many important rivers.

EUROPE.

EUROPE is the most important division of the globe, though it is the smallest. The temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, the progress of the arts and sciences, and the establishment of a mild and pure religion, render it eminently superior to the others.

It is divided into several powerful kingdoms and states; of which Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, and Russia, are the principal.

The names of the chief nations of Europe, and their capital cities, &c. are as follow:

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Norway and } Denmark. {	Copenhagen	France	Paris
Sweden	Stockholm	Spain	Madrid
Russia	Petersburgh	Portugal	Lisbon
Prussia	Berlin	Switzerland	Bern, &c.
Austria	Vienna	Italy	Milan
Bavaria	Munich	Etruria	Florence
Wurtemburg	Stuttgart	Popedom	Rome
Saxony	Dresden	Naples	Naples
England	London	Hungary	Buda
Scotland	Edinburgh.	Turkey	Constantinople
Ireland	Dublin	Greece	Athens
Batavia (or } Holland) {	Amsterdam	Republic of } the Seven Islands	Cefalonia.

ASIA.

THOUGH, in the revolutions of times and events, Asia has lost much of its original distinction, still it is entitled to a very high rank for its amazing extent, for the richness and variety of its productions, the beauty of its surface, and the benignity of its soil and climate.

It was in Asia that the human race was first planted: it was here that the most memorable transactions in Scripture history took place; and here the sun of science shot its morning-rays, but only to beam with meridian lustre on Europe.

The names of the principal Asiatic nations, and their capital cities, are:

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
China	Pekin	India	Calcutta
Persia	Teheran	Tibet	Lassa
Arabia	Mecca	Japan	Jeddo.

In Asia are situated the immense islands of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Ceylon, New Holland, and the Philippines.

AFRICA.

THIS division of the Globe lies to the south of Europe; and is surrounded on all sides by the sea; except a narrow neck of land called the Isthmus of Suez, which unites it to Asia. It is about four thousand three hundred miles long, and four thousand two hundred broad; and is chiefly situated within the torrid zone.

Except the countries occupied by the Egyptians, those venerable fathers of learning, and the Carthaginians, who were once the rivals of the powerful empire of Rome, this extensive tract has always been sunk in gross barbarism, and degrading superstition.

The names of the principal African nations, and their capital cities, are :

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Morocco	Morocco, Fez	Zaara	Tegessa
Algiers	Algiers	Negroland	Madinga
Tunis	Tunis	Guinea	Benin
Tripoli	Tripoli	Nubia	Dangola
Egypt	Cairo	Abyssinia	Gondar
Biledulgerid	Dara	Abex	Suaquam.

A M E R I C A.

This division is frequently called the New World. It was unknown to the rest of the globe till discovered by Columbus, in the year 1492. Its riches and its fertility allured adventurers, and the principal nations of Europe planted colonies on its coasts.

Spain, Portugal, England, and France, occupied such tracts as were originally discovered by their respective subjects; and with little regard to the rights of the original natives, drove them to the internal parts, or wholly extirpated them.

The soil and climate of America are as various as nature can produce. Extending nearly nine thousand miles in length, and three thousand in breadth, it includes every degree of heat and cold, of plenty and sterility.

The great division of the continent of America, is into North and South; commencing at the isthmus of Darien, which in some places is little more than thirty miles over.

The numerous islands between these two divisions of this continent are known by the name of the West Indies.

NORTH AMERICA is thus divided:

UNITED STATES.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Georgia	Savannah
South Carolina	Columbia
North Carolina	Newburn
Virginia	Richmond
Maryland	Annapolis
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia
New Jersey	Trenton
New York	New York
Rhode Island	Providence
Vermont	Bennington
Connecticut	Hartford
New Hampshire	Portsmouth
Massachusetts	Boston
Kentucky	Lexington
Tennessee	Knoxville
Louisiana	New Orleans
Ohio	

SPANISH POSSESSIONS.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Florida	St. Augusta
Mexico	Mexico
New Mexico	St. Fee
California	St. Juan

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Upper Canada }	Quebec
Lower Canada }	
Hudson's Bay	Fort York
Newfoundland	St. John's
Nova Scotia	Halifax
New Brunswick	St. John's

Outlines of Geography.

<i>SOUTH AMERICA is divided into the following parts:</i>		
<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Chief Places.</i>	<i>Belongs to</i>
Terra Firma	Panama	Spain
Peru	Lima	Ditte
Amazonia .....	.....	.....
Guiana	Surinam	Holland
Brasil	Cayenne	France
Paraguay	St. Sebastian	Portugal
Chili	Buenos Ayres	Spain
Patagonia	St. Jago	Ditte

GREAT BRITAIN is an island 700 miles long and from 150 to 300 broad, bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean, on the South by the English Channel, on the East by the German Ocean, on the West by St. George's Channel; and contain England, Wales, and Scotland.

<i>ENGLAND is divided into the following Counties:</i>			<i>Counties.</i>
<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Northumberland	Newcastle	Buckinghamshire	Aylesbury
Durham	Durham	Northamptonshire ...	Northampton
Cumberland	Carlisle	Bedfordshire	Bedford
Westmorland	Appleby	Huntingdonshire	Huntingdon
Yorkshire	York	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge
Lancashire	Lancaster	Norfolk	Norwich
Cheshire	Chester	Suffolk	Bury
Shropshire	Shrewsbury	Essex	Chelmsford
Derbyshire	Derby	Hertfordshire	Hertford
Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	Middlesex	London
Lincolnshire	Lincoln	Kent	Canterbury
Rutland	Oakham	Surry	Guildford
Leicestershire	Leicester	Sussex	Chichester
Staffordshire	Stafford	Berkshire	Ashford
Warwickshire	Warwick	Hampshire	Winchester
Worcestershire	Worcester	Wiltshire	Salisbury
Herefordshire	Hereford	Dorsetshire	Dorchester
Monmouthshire	Monmouth	Somersetshire	Wells
Gloucestershire	Gloucester	Devonshire	Exeter
Oxfordshire	Oxford	Cornwall	Launceston

SCOTLAND is divided

<i>Shires.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Shires.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Argyle	Inverary
Haddington	Dunbar	Perth	Perth
Merse	Dunse	Kincardin	Bervie
Roxburg	Jedburg	Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Selkirk	Selkirk	Inverness	Inverness
Peebles	Peebles	Nairne & Cromartie	Nairne, Cromartie
Lanark	Glasgow	Fife	St. Andrew's
Dumfries	Dumfries	Forfar	Montrose
Wigtown	Wigtown	Bamff	Bamff
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	Sutherland	Strathy, Darnoch
Ayr	Ayr	Clacmannan	Clacmannan, Kinross
Dunbarton	Dunbarton	Ross	Tain
Bute & Caithness	Rothsay	Elgin	Elgin
Renfrew	Renfrew	Orkney	Kirkwall
Stirling	Stirling		
Linthgow	Linthgow		

WALES is divided into the following Counties :

Counties.	Chief Towns.	Counties.	Chief Towns.
Flintshire	Flint	Radnorshire	Radnor
Denbighshire	Denbigh	Brecknockshire	Brecknock
Montgomeryshire	Montgomery	Glamorganshire	Cardiff
Anglesea	Beaumaris	Pembrokeshire	Pembroke
Caernarvonshire	Caernarvon	Cardiganshire	Cardigan
Merionethshire	Harlech	Caermarthenshire	Caermarthen

IRELAND, 300 miles long and 150 broad, is divided into four Provinces ; Leinster, Ulster, Connaught, and Munster. These four provinces are subdivided into the following counties :

Counties.	Chief Towns.	Counties.	Chief Towns.
Dublin	Dublin	Antrim	Carrickfergus
Louth	Drogheda	Londonderry	Derry
Wicklow	Wicklow	Tyrone	Omagh
Wexford	Wexford	Fermanagh	Enniskilling
Longford	Longford	Donegal	Lifford
East Meath	Trim	Leitrim	Carrick on Shannon
West Meath	Mullingar	Roscommon	Roscommon
King's County	Philipstown	Mayo	Ballinrobe
Queen's County	Maryborough	Sligo	Sligo
Kilkenny	Kilkenny	Galway	Galway
Kildare	Naas & Athy	Clare	Ennis
Carlow	Carlow	Cork	Cork
Down	Downpatrick	Kerry	Tralee
Armagh	Armagh	Limerick	Limerick
Monaghan	Monaghan	Tipperary	Clonmel
Cavan	Cavan	Waterford	Waterford

* * For further details of Geography, the Pupil should consult the various Geographical Works of Goldsmith.

EPOCHS IN HISTORY,

From the Creation of the World, to the Year 1815; abstracted from DR. ROBINSON's Grammar of History.

Before Christ.

- 4004 Creation of the world
- 3875 The murder of Abel
- 2348 The deluge
- 2247 The tower of Babel built
- 2100 Semiramis, queen of the Assyrian empire, flourished
- 2000 The birth of Abraham
- 1728 Joseph sold into Egypt
- 1571 The birth of Moses
- 1451 The Israelites under Joshua, pass the river Jordan
- 1400 Sisostris the Great, king of Egypt.
- 1184 Troy taken

Before Christ.

- 1117 Samson betrayed to the Philistines
- 1095 Saul anointed
- 1070 Athens governed by archons
- 1048 Jerusalem taken by David
- 1004 Solomon's dedication of the temple
- 926 The birth of Lycurgus
- 907 Homer supposed to have flourished
- 753 The building of Rome
- 587 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar
- 539 Pythagoras flourished

B. C.

- 536 Cyrus founded the Persian empire
 525 Cambyses conquered Egypt
 520 Confucius flourished
 515 The temple of Jerusalem finished
 490 The battle of Marathon
 431 Beginning of the Peloponnesian war
 390 Plato, and other eminent Greeks flourished
 336 Philip of Macedon killed
 323 The death of Alexander the Great, aged 33, after founding the Macedonian empire
 322 Demosthenes put to death
 264 Beginning of the Punic war
 218 The second Punic war began. Hannibal passed the Alps

B. C.

- 187 Antiochus the Great defeated and killed
 149 The third Punic war began
 146 Carthage destroyed by Publius Scipio
 107 Cicero born
 55 Caesar's first expedition against Britain
 48 The battle of Pharsalia, between Pompey and Caesar
 44 Caesar killed in the senate-house, aged 56
 31 The battle of Actium. Marc Antony and Cleopatra defeated by Augustus
 8 Augustus became a emperor of Rome, and the Roman empire was at its greatest extent

Our Saviour's birth.

Christian

- ~~When the Christian Era. and began~~
- 14 Augustus died at Nola
 27 John baptized our Saviour
 33 Our Saviour's crucifixion
 36 St. Paul converted
 43 Claudius's expedition into Britain
 53 Caractacus carried in chains to Rome
 61 Boudicca, the British queen, defeats the Romans
 70 Titus destroys Jerusalem
 286 The Roman empire attacked by the northern nations
 319 The Emperor Constantine favoured the Christians
 325 The first general Council of Nice
 406 The Goths and Vandals spread into France and Spain
 410 Rome taken and plundered by Alaric
 426 The Romans leave Britain
 449 The Saxons arrive in Britain
 455 Rome taken by Genseric
 536 Rome taken by Belisarius
 597 St. Augustin arrives in England
 606 The power of the Popes began
 622 The flight of Mahomet
 637 Jerusalem taken by the Saracens
 771 Pavia taken by Charlemagne
 828 The seven kingdoms of England united under Eghert
 836 The university of Oxford founded by Alfred the Great

- 1013 The Danes, under Sueno, got possession of England
 1065 Jerusalem taken by the Turks
 1066 The conquest of England, under William, duke of Normandy, since called William the Conqueror [Land]
 1096 The first crusade to the Holy Land
 1147 The second crusade
 1172 Henry II. took possession of Ireland
 1189 The kings of England and France went to the Holy Land
 1192 Richard I. defeated Saladin, at Ascalon [John]
 1215 Magna Charta signed by king
 1227 The Tartars under Gingiskan, over-ran the Saracen empire
 1283 Wales conquered by Edward the First
 1293 The regular succession of the English parliaments began
 1346 The battle of Cressy
 1356 The battle of Poitiers
 1381 Wat Tyler's insurrection
 1399 Richard II. deposed and murdered. Henry IV. became king
 1400 Battle of Damascus, between Tamerlane and Bajazet
 1420 Henry V. conquered France
 1420 Constantinople taken by the Turks

1422	Henry VI. an infant, crowned king of France, at Paris	1704	Victory over the French, at Blenheim, gained by John, duke of Marlborough
1440	The art of seal-engraving applied to printing with blocks	1714	Queen Anne dies, and George the First, of Hanover, ascends the throne of England
1483	The two sons of Edward the Fourth murdered in the Tower, by order of their uncle Richard, who ascended the throne	1718	Charles the Twelfth of Sweden killed, aged 36
1485	The battle of Bosworth, between Richard III. and Henry VII.	1727	Sir Isaac Newton died
1497	The Portuguese first sail to the East Indies	1760	George II. died
1517	The Reformation begun by Luther	1775	The American war commenced
1534	The Reformation begun in England, under Henry VIII.	1783	America acknowledged independent
1588	The destruction of the Spanish Armada	1789	The revolution in France
1602	Queen Elizabeth died, and James I. of Scotland, ascended the English throne	1793	Louis XVI. beheaded
1608	The invention of telescopes	1798	The victory of the Nile, by Nelson
1642	Charles I. demanded the five members	1799	Bonaparte made First Consul of France
1645	The battle of Naseby	1803	War re-commenced between France and England
1649	King Charles beheaded	1805	The victory of Trafalgar, gained by Nelson, who was killed
1660	The restoration of Charles II.	1808	The empire of the French, under Napoleon Bonaparte, extended over France, Italy, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Holland and Spain.
1666	The great fire of London	1811	George, Prince of Wales, declared Regent.
1688	The Revolution in England, James II. expelled, and William and Mary crowned	1812	The Burning of Moscow
		1814	Napoleon abdicated the Throne of France, and the Bourbons restored.
		1815	Napoleon returned from Elba.

A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE UNIVERSE,

WHEN the shades of night have spread their veil over the plains, the firmament manifests to our view its grandeur and its riches. The sparkling points with which it is studded, are so many suns suspended by the Almighty in the immensity of space, for the worlds which roll round them.

“ The Heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy-work.” The royal poet, who expressed himself with such loftiness of sentiment, was not aware that the stars which he contemplated were in reality suns. He anticipated these times; and first sung that majestic hymn, which future and more enlightened ages should chant forth in praise to the Founder of Worlds.

The assemblage of these vast bodies is divided into different Systems, the number of which probably surpasses the grains of sand which the sea casts on its shores.

Each system has at its centre a star, or sun, which shines by its own native light: and round which several orders of spoke globes revolve; reflecting with more or less brilliancy the light they borrow from it, and which renders them visible.

What an august, what an amazing conception, does this give of the works of the Creator! thousands of thousands of suns, multiplied

without end, and ranged all around us at immense distances from each other: attended by ten thousand times ten thousand worlds, all in rapid motion, yet calm, regular, and harmonious, invariably keeping the paths prescribed them; and these worlds, doubtless, peopled with millions of beings, formed for endless progression in perfection and felicity!

From what we know of our own system, it may be reasonably concluded that all the rest are with equal wisdom contrived, situated, and provided with accommodations for rational inhabitants. Let us therefore take a survey of the system to which we belong, the only one accessible to us; and thence we shall be the better enabled to judge of the nature of the other systems of the universe.

Those stars which appear to wander among the heavenly host, are the planets. The primary or principal ones have the sun for the common centre of their periodical revolutions; while the others, or secondary ones, which are called satellites or moons, move round their primaries, accompanying them in their annual orbits.

Our Earth has one satellite or moon, Jupiter four, Saturn seven, and Herschel six. Saturn has, besides, a luminous and beautiful ring, surrounding his body, and detached from it.

We know that our solar system consists of twenty-seven planetary bodies, but we are not certain that there are not more. The number known has been considerably augmented since the invention of telescopes; and by more perfect instruments, and more accurate observers, may perhaps be further increased.

Modern astronomy has not only thus shown us new planets, but has also to our senses enlarged the boundaries of the solar system. The comets, which, from their fallacious appearance, their tail, their beard, the diversity of their directions, and their sudden appearance and disappearance, were anciently considered as meteors, are found to be a species of planetary bodies: their long tracks are now calculated by astronomers; who can foretel their periodical return, determine their place, and account for their irregularities. Many of these bodies at present revolve round the sun: though the orbits which they trace round him are so extensive, that centuries are necessary for them to complete a single revolution.

In short, from modern astronomy we learn that the stars are innumerable; and that the constellations, in which the ancients reckoned but a few, are now known to contain thousands. The heavens, as known to the philosophers Thales and Hipparchus, were very poor, when compared to the state in which they are shewn by later astronomers.

The diameter of the orbit which our earth describes, is more than a hundred and ninety millions of miles; yet this vast extent almost vanishes into nothing, and becomes a mere point, when the astronomer uses it as a measure to ascertain the distance of the fixed stars. What then must be the real bulk of these luminaries, which are perceptible by us at such an enormous distance! The sun is about a million times greater than all the earth, and more than five hundred times greater than all the planets taken together; and if the stars are suns, as we have every reason to suppose, they undoubtedly equal, or exceed it in size.

While the planets perform their periodical revolutions round the sun, by which the course of their year is regulated, they turn round their

own centres, by which they obtain the alternate succession of day and night.

Our earth or globe, which seems so vast in the eyes of the frail beings who inhabit it, and whose diameter is above seven thousand nine hundred and seventy miles, is yet nearly a thousand times smaller than Jupiter, which appears to the naked eye as little more than a shining atom.

A rare transparent, and elastic substance, surrounds the earth to a certain height. This substance is the air or atmosphere, the region of the winds: an immense reservoir of vapours, which, when condensed into clouds, either embellish the sky by the variety of their figures and the richness of their colouring; or astonish us by the rolling thunder, or flashes of lightning, that escape from them. Sometimes they melt away; and at other times are condensed into rain or hail, supplying the deficiencies of the earth with the superfluity of heaven.

The moon, the nearest of all the planets to the earth, is that of which we have the most knowledge. Its globe always presents to us the same face, because it turns round upon its axis in precisely the same space of time in which it revolves round the earth.

It has its phases, or gradual and periodical increase and decrease of light, according to its position in respect to the sun, which enlightens it, and the earth, on which it reflects the light that it has received.

The face of the moon is divided into bright and dark parts. The former seem to be land, and the latter to resemble our seas.

In the luminous spots there have been observed some parts which are brighter than the rest; these project a shadow, the length of which has been measured, and its track ascertained. Such parts are mountains, higher than ours in proportion to the size of the moon: whose tops may be seen gilded by the rays of the sun, at the quadratures of the moon; the light gradually descending to their feet, till they appear entirely bright. Some of these mountains stand by themselves, while in other places there are long chains of them.

Venus has, like the moon, her phases, spots, and mountains. The telescope discovers also spots in Mars and Jupiter. Those in Jupiter form belts: and considerable changes have been seen among these; as if of the ocean's overflowing the land, and again leaving it dry by its retreat.

Mercury, Saturn, and Herschel, are comparatively but little known: the first, because he is too near the sun; the last two, because they are so remote from it.

Lastly; the Sun himself has spots, which seem to move with regularity; and the size of which equals, and very often exceeds, the surface of our globe.

Every thing in the universe is systematical; all is combination, affinity, and connexion.

From the relations which exist between all parts of the world, and by which they conspire to one general end, results the harmony of the world.

The relations which unite all the worlds to one another, constitute the harmony of the universe.

The beauty of the world is founded in the harmonious diversity of the beings that compose it; in the number, the extent, and the quality, of their effects; and in the sum of happiness that arises from it.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM AND ZODIAC.

THE *Sun* revolving on his axis turns,
 And with creative fire intensely burns ;
 First *Mercury* completes his transient year,
 Glowing, resplendent, with reflected glare ;
 Bright *Venus* occupies a wider way,
 The early harbinger of night and day ;
 More distant still our *globe* terraqueous turns,
 Nor chills intense, nor fiercely heated burns ;
 Around her rolls the lunar orb of light,
 Trailing her silver glories thro' the night :
 Beyond our globe the sanguine *Mars* displays
 A strong reflection of primeval rays ;
 Next belted *Jupiter* far distant gleams,
 Scarcely enlighten'd with the solar beams ;
 With four unfix'd receptacles of light,
 He towers majestic thro' the spacious height :
 But farther yet the tardy *Saturn* lags,
 And six attendant luminaries drag ;
 Investing with a double ring his pace,
 He circles thro' immensity of space.
 On the earth's orbit see the various signs,
 Mark where the *Sun*, our year completing, shines :
 First the bright *Ram* his languid ray improves ;
 Next glaring wat'ry thro' the *Bull* he moves :
 The am'rous *Twins* admit his genial ray ;
 Now burning, thro' the *Crab* he takes his way ;
 The *Lion*, flaming, bears the solar power ;
 The *Virgin* faints beneath the sultry shower.
 Now the just *Balance* weighs his equal force,
 The slimy *Serpent* swelters in his course ;
 The sabled *Archer* clouds his languid face ;
 The *Goat* with tempests urges on his race
 Now in the *Water* his faint beams appear,
 And the cold *Fishes* end the circling year.

*Periods, Distances, Sizes, and Motions of the Globes, composing
 the Solar System.*

<i>Sun and Planets.</i>	<i>Annual Period round the Sun.</i>	<i>Diameter in miles.</i>	<i>Dist. from the Sun in E. miles.</i>	<i>Hourly Motion.</i>
SUN.....	.....	820,000	.....	.....
Mercury.....	87 d. 23 h.	3,100	37,000,000	95,000
Venus.....	224 d. 17 h.	9,360	69,000,000	69,000
Earth.....	365 d. 6 h.	7,970	95,000,000	58,000
Moon.....	365 d. 6 h.	2,180	95,000,000	2,200
Mars.....	686 d. 23 h.	5,150	145,000,000	47,000
Jupiter.....	4332 d. 12 h.	94,100	495,000,000	25,000
Saturn.....	10759 d. 7 h.	77,950	908,000,000	18,000
Herschel.....	3484.5 d. 1 h.	35,109	1800,000,000	7,000

Besides several hundred Comets which revolve round the *Sun* in fixed, but unascertained periods, and four small planets between *Mars* and *Jupiter*, called Asteroids.

P O E T R Y.

1. THE BEGGAR's PETITION.

PITY the sorrows of a poor old man,
 Whose trembling steps have borne him to your door,
 Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span;
 Oh ! give relief, and Heav'n will bless your store.

These tatter'd clothea my poverty bespeak,
 These hoary locks proclaim my lengthen'd years,
 And many a furrow in my grief-worn cheek
 Has been a channel to a flood of tears.

Yon house erected on the rising ground,
 With tempting aspect drew me from the road;
 For Plenty there a residence has found,
 And Grandeur a magnificent abode.

Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor !
 Here, as I crav'd a morsel of their bread,
 A pamper'd menial drove me from the door,
 To seek a shelter in an humbler shed.

Oh ! take me to your hospitable dome;
 Keen blows the wind, and piercing is the cold :
 Short is my passage to the friendly tomb ;
 For I am poor, and miserably old.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
 Whose trembling steps have borne him to your door,
 Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span ;
 Oh ! give relief, and Heav'n will bless your store.

2. THE TWENTY-THIRD PSALM.

By Addison.

THE Lord my pasture shall prepare,
 And feed me with a shepherd's care :
 His presence shall my wants supply,
 And guard me with a watchful eye ;
 My noon-day walks he shall attend,
 And all my midnight hours defend.

When in the sultry glebe I faint,
 Or on the thirsty mountain pant ;
 To fertile vales, and dewy meads,
 My weary wand'ring steps he leads ;
 Where peaceful rivers, soft and slow,
 Amidst the verdant landscape flow.

Though in the paths of death I tread,
 With gloomy horrors overspread ;
 My steadfast heart shall fear no ill ;
 For thou, O Lord ! art with me still.
 Thy friendly crook shall give me aid,
 And guide me through the dreadful shade.

Though in a bare and rugged way,
Through devious lonely wilds I stray,
Thy bounty shall my pains beguile:
The barren wilderness shall smile,
With sudden greens and heritage crown'd,
And streams shall murmur all around.

3. THE POOR MOUSE's PETITION,

Found in the Trap where he had been confined all Night.

By Mrs. BARBAULD.

OH ! hear a pensive prisoner's prayer,
For liberty that sighs;
And never let thine heart be shut
Against the wretch's cries.
For here forlorn and sad I sit
Within the wiry grate;
And tremble at th' approaching morn,
Which brings impending fate.
If e'er thy breast with freedom glow'd,
And spurn'd a tyrant's chain,
Let not thy strong oppressive force
A free-born mouse detain.
Oh ! do not stain with guiltless blood,
Thy hospitable hearth,
Nor triumph that thy wiles betray'd
A prize so little worth.
So, when destruction lurks unseen,
Which men, like mice may share;
May some kind angel clear thy path,
And break the hidden snare!

4. MY MOTHER.

By Miss Taylor.

WHO fed me from her gentle breast,
And hush'd me in her arms to rest;
And on my cheek sweet kisses press'd?
My Mother.

When sleep farsook my open eye,
Who was it sung sweet lullaby,
And sooth'd me that I should not cry?
My Mother.

Who sat and watch'd my infant head,
When sleeping on my cradle bed;
And tears of sweet affection shed?
My Mother.

When pain and sickness made me cry,
Who gaz'd upon my heavy eye,
And wept, for fear that I should die?
My Mother.

Who lov'd to see me pleas'd and gay,
And taught me sweetly how to play,
And minded all I had to say?

My Mother.

Who ran to help me when I fell,
And would some pretty story tell,
Or kiss the place to make it well?

My Mother.

Who taught my infant heart to pray,
And love God's holy book and day;
And taught me Wisdom's pleasant way?

My Mother.

And can I ever cease to be
Affectionate and kind to thee,
Who wast so very kind to me,

My Mother?

Ah, no! the thought I cannot bear;
And if God please my life to spare,
I hope I shall reward thy care,

My Mother

When thou art feeble, old, and grey,
My healthy arm shall be thy stay;
And I will sooth thy pains away,

My Mother.

And when I see thee hang thy head,
'Twill be my turn to watch thy bed;
And tears of sweet affection shed,

My Mother.

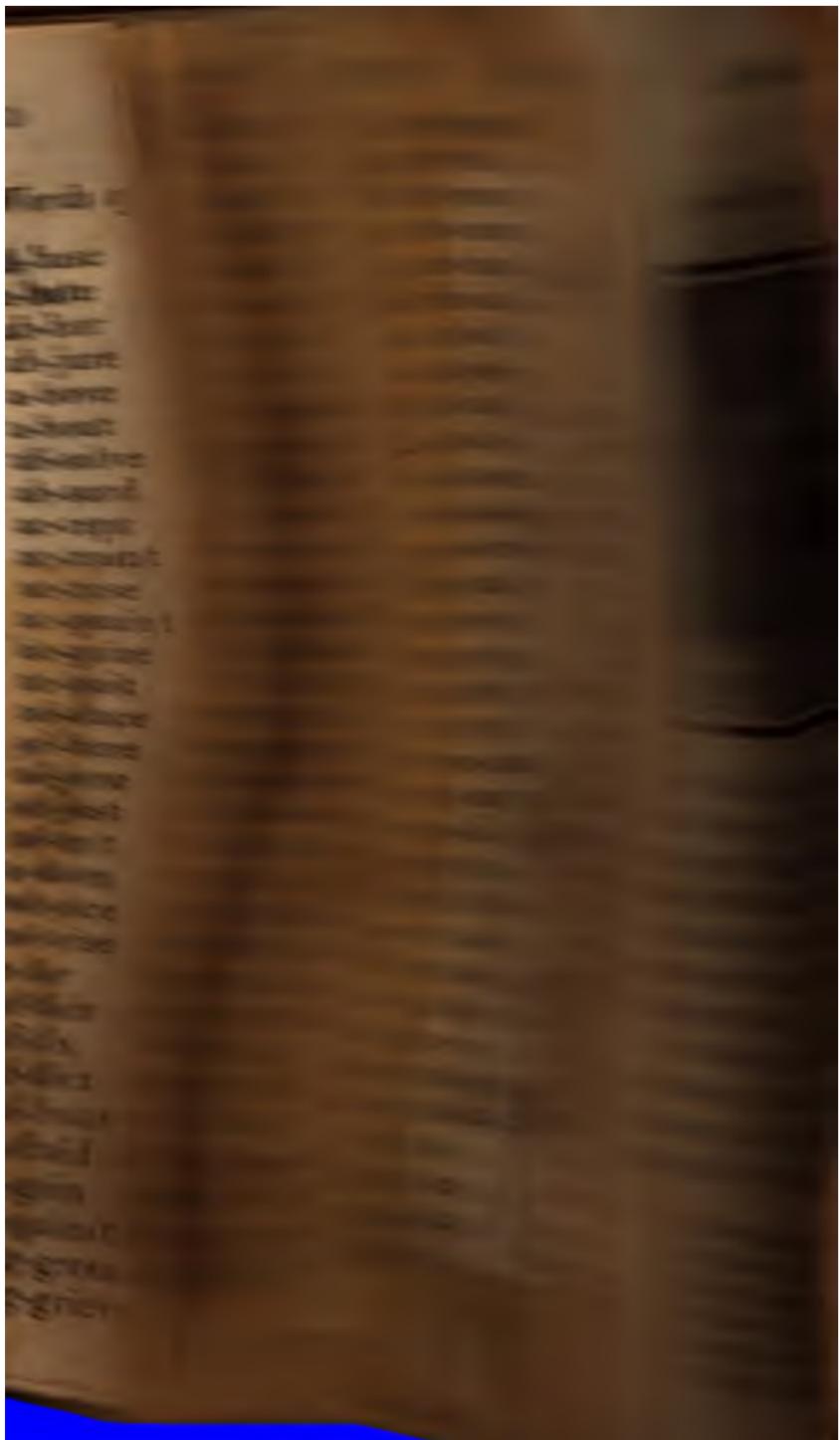
For God, who lives above the skies,
Would look with vengeance in his eyes,
If I should ever dare despise,

My Mother.

5. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

By Cowper.

I WOULD not enter on my list of friends
(Though grac'd with polish'd manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility) the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.
An inadvertent step may crush the snail
That crawls at ev'ning in the public path;
But he that has humanity, forewarn'd,
Will tread aside, and let the reptile live.
For they are all, the meanest things that are,
As free to live and to enjoy that life,
As God was free to form them at the first,
Who in his sov'reign wisdom made them all.



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well?

The Bible.

n,

The Bible.

n,

gain?

The Bible.

The Bible.

r,

pear.

The Bible.

perplex,

cts?

The Bible.

n,

?

The Bible.

Syllables.

wels and consonants.
times *w* and *y*; and
erfect sound: all the
called consonants.

6. OMNIPOTENCE.

By Addison.

THE spacious firmament on high,
 With all the blue ethereal sky,
 And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
 Their great Original proclaim:
 Th' unweary'd sun, from day to day,
 Does his Creator's power display,
 And publishes to every land
 The work of an Almighty hand.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
 The moon takes up the wond'rous tale,
 And, nightly, to the list'ning earth,
 Repeats the story of her birth:—
 While all the stars that round her burn,
 And all the planets, in their turn,
 Confess the tidings as they roll,
 And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What though in solemn silence all
 Move round this dark terrestrial ball;
 What though no real voice nor sound
 Amid their radiant orbs be found;
 In Reason's ear they all rejoice,
 And utter forth a glorious voice;
 For ever singing, as they shine,
 "The Hand that made us is divine."

7. THE UNIVERSAL LAW.

From BARROW's *Young Christian's Library*.

BLESSED Redeemer, how divine,
 How righteous is this rule of thine:
Never to deal with others worse
Then we would have them deal with us!
 This golden lesson, short and plain,
 Given not the mind or mem'ry pain;
 And ev'ry conscience must approve
 This universal law of love.

'Tis written in each mortal breast,
 Where all our tend'rest wishes rest;
 We draw it from our inmost veins,
 Where love to self resides and reigns.

Is reason ever at a loss?—
 Call in self-love to judge the cause;
 And let our fondest passion show,
 How we should treat our neighbours too.
 How blest would every nation prove,
 Thus rul'd by equity and love!
 All would be friends without a fee,
 And form a paradise below.

8. THE BIBLE THE BEST OF BOOKS.

From BARROW's Young Christian's Library.

WHAT taught me that a Great First Cause
Existed ere creation was,
And gave a universe its laws?

The Bible.

What guide can lead me to this power,
Whom conscience calls me to adore,
And bids me seek him more and more?

The Bible.

When all my actions prosper well,
And higher hopes my wishes swell,
What points where truer blessings dwell?

The Bible.

When passions with temptations join,
To conquer every power of mine,
What leads me then to help divine?

The Bible.

When pining cares, and wasting pain,
My spirits and my life-blood drain,
What sooths and turns e'en these to gain?

The Bible.

When crosses and vexations tease,
And various ills my bosom seize,
What is it that in life can please?

The Bible.

When horror chills my soul with fear,
And nought but gloom and dread appear,
What is it then my mind can cheer?

The Bible.

When impious doubts my thoughts perplex,
And mysteries my reason vex,
Where is the guide which then directs?

The Bible.

And when affliction's fainting breath,
Warn me I've done with all beneath,
What can compose my soul in death?

The Bible.

APPENDIX.

SECT. I.—*Of Letters and Syllables.*

THE general division of letters is into vowels and consonants. The Vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*; and without one of these there can be no perfect sound: all the other letters, and sometimes *w* and *y*, are called consonants.

A diphthong is the uniting of two vowels into one syllable ; as, *plain, fair.*

A triphthong is the uniting of three vowels into one syllable ; as in *lièu, beauty.*

A syllable is the complete sound of one or more letters ; as, *a, am, art.*

SECT. II.—General Rules for Spelling.

RULE I.—All monosyllables ending in *l*, with a single vowel before it, have double *ll* at the close ; as, *mill, sell.*

RULE II.—All monosyllables ending in *l*, with a double vowel before it, have one *l* only at the close ; as, *mail, sail.*

RULE III.—Monosyllables ending in *l*, when compounded, retain but one *l* each ; as, *fulfil, skilful.*

RULE IV.—All words of more than one syllable, ending in *l*, have one *l* only at the close ; as, *faithful, delightful.* Except, *befall, recall, unwell.*

RULE V.—All derivatives from words ending in *l*, have one *l* only, as, *equality* from *equal* ; *fulness* from *full*. Except they end in *er* or *ly* ; as, *mill, miller* ; *full, fully.*

RULE VI.—All particles in *ing* from verbs ending in *e*, lose the *e* final ; as, *have, having* ; *amuse, amusing.* Except they come from verbs ending in double *e*, and then they retain both ; as, *see, seeing* ; *agree, agreeing.*

RULE VII.—All adverbs in *ly*, and nouns in *ment*, retain the *e* final of their primitives ; as, *brave, bravely* ; *refine, refinement.* Except *judgment* and *acknowledgment.*

RULE VIII.—All derivatives from words ending in *er*, retain the *e* before the *r* ; as, *refer, reference.* Except *hindrance* from *kinder* ; *remembrance* from *remember* ; *disastrous* from *disaster* ; *monstrous* from *monster.*

RULE IX.—All compound words, if both end not in *l*, retain their primitive parts entire ; as, *millstone, changeable, graceless.* Except *always, also, and deplorable.*

RULE X.—All monosyllables ending in a consonant, with a single vowel before it, double that consonant in derivatives ; as, *sin, sinner* ; *ship, shipping.*

RULE XI.—All monosyllables ending in a consonant, with a double vowel before it, double not the consonant in derivatives ; as, *sleep, sleepy* ; *troop, trooper.*

RULE XII.—All words of more than one syllable ending in a consonant, and accented on the last syllable, double that consonant in derivatives ; as, *commit, committee* ; *compel, compelled.*

**SECT. III.—Of the Parts of Speech, or Kinds of Words
into which a Language is divided.**

The parts of speech, or kinds of words in language, are ten; as follow:

1. An **ARTICLE** is a part of speech set before nouns, to fix their signification. The articles are, *a*, *an*, and *the*.

2. A **NOUN** is the name of a person, place, or thing. Whatever can be seen, heard, felt, or understood, is a noun; as *John*, *London*, *honour*, *goodness*, *book*, *pen*, *desk*, *slate*, *paper*, *ink*; all these words are nouns.

3. An **ADJECTIVE** is a word that denotes the quality of any person, place, or thing.

An adjective cannot stand by itself, but must have a noun to which it belongs; as, *a good man*, *a fine city*, *a noble action*.

Adjectives admit of comparison; as, *bright*, *brighter*, *brightest*: except those which cannot be either increased or diminished in their signification; as, *full*, *empty*, *round*, *square*, *entire*, *perfect*, *complete*, *exact*, *immediate*.

4. A **PRONOUN** is a word used instead of a noun. Pronouns substantive are those which declare their own meaning; and pronouns adjective are those which have no meaning, unless they are joined to a substantive.

The pronouns substantive are, *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *we*, *ye*, *they*, *their*. Pronouns adjective are, *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *its*, *our*, *your*, *who*, *this*, *that*, *those*, *these*, *which*, *what*, and some others.

5. A **VERB** is a word that denotes the acting or being of any person, place, or thing; as, *I love*, *he hates*, *men laugh*, *horses run*. In every sentence there must be a verb: in the above short example, *love*, *hates*, *laugh*, *run*, are verbs.

An *s* is always joined to a verb after a noun in the singular number, or after the pronouns *he*, *she*, or *it*; as *the man runs*, *he runs*, or *she runs*.

The verb *be* has peculiar variations: as, *I am*; *thou art*; *he*, *she*, or *it*, *is*: *we are*; *you are*; *they are*: *I was*; *thou wast*; *he*, *she*, or *it*, *was*: *we were*; *ye were*; *they were*.

6. A **PARTICIPLE** is formed from a verb, and participates of the nature of an adjective also; as *loving*, *teaching*, *heard*, *seen*.

7. An **ADVERB** is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, a participle, and sometimes to another adverb, to express the quality or circumstance of it: as *yesterday I went to town*; *you speak truly*; *here comes John*.

Some adverbs admit of comparison: as, *often*, *oftener*, *oftenest*; *soon*, *sooner*, *soonest*. These may be also compared by the other adverbs *much*, *more*, *most*, and *very*.

Adverbs have relation to time ; as, *now*, *then*, *lately*, &c. : to place ; as, *here*, *there*, &c. : and to number or quantity ; as, *once*, *twice*, *much*, &c.

8. A CONJUNCTION is a part of speech which joins words or sentences together : as *John and James* ; *neither the one nor the other*. *Albeit*, *although*, *and*, *because*, *but*, *either*, *else*, *however*, *if*, *neither*, *nor*, *though*, *therefore*, *thereupon*, *unless*, *whereas*, *whereupon*, *whether*, *notwithstanding*, and *yet*, are conjunctions.

The foregoing are always conjunctions : but these six following are sometimes adverbs ; *also*, *as*, *otherwise*, *since*, *likewise*, *then*. *Except* and *save* are sometimes verbs ; *for* is sometimes a preposition ; and *that* is sometimes a pronoun.

9. A PREPOSITION is a word set before nouns or pronouns, to express the relation of persons, places, or things, to each other : as, *I go with him* ; *he went from me* ; *dividethis among you*.

The prepositions are as follow : *about*, *above*, *after*, *against*, *among*, *at*, *before*, *behind*, *below*, *beneath*, *between*, *beyond*, *by*, *for*, *from*, *in*, *into*, *of*, *off*, *on*, *upon*, *over*, *through*, *to*, *unto*, *towards*, *under*, *with*, *within*, *without*.

10. An INTERJECTION is a word not necessary to the sense, but thrown in to express any sudden emotion of the mind ; as, *ah !* *O or oh ! alas ! hark !*

EXAMPLE OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEECH ;
With Figures corresponding to the Number of the preceding Definitions, over each Word.

1 2 5 1 3 3 3 2 8 4 5 1 3
THE bee is a poor little brown insect ; yet it is the wisest
9 3 2 7 5 1 2 9 4 3 2
of all insects. So is the nightingale with its musical notes,
4 5 1 2 8 5 1 2 9 1 2 1 3
which fill the woods and charm the ear in the spring ; a little
3 2 7 7 3 8 1 2 1 2 3 1
brown bird not so handsome as a sparrow. The bee is a
2 9 2 8 2 3 5 1 2 8
pattern of diligence and wisdom. Happy is the man, and
3 5 1 2 4 7 5 3 1 3
happy are the people, who wisely follow such a prudent
2
example.

5 1 2 10 4 2 7 4 5 5 4 5 2
Praise the Lord, O my soul ! While I live will I sing praises
9 4 2 8 7 4 5 3 6
unto my God, and while I have any being.

SECT. IV.—Syntax, or Short Rules for Writing and Speaking Grammatically.

RULE 1. A verb must agree with its noun or pronoun ; as, the man laughs, he laughs ; the man *is* laughing ; they *are* laughing. It would be improper to say the man *laugh*, he *laugh* ; or the men *is* laughing ; they *laugh*.

RULE 2. Pronouns must always agree with the nouns to which they refer ; as the pen *is* bad, and *it* should be mended. It would be improper to say, the pen *is* bad, and *she* should be mended, or *he* should be mended, or *they* should be mended.

RULE 3. The pronouns *me*, *us*, *him*, *her*, are always put after verbs which express action, or after prepositions : as he beats *me* ; she teaches *him* ; he runs from *us*. It would be improper to say, he beats *I* ; she teaches *he* ; or he runs from *we*.

RULE 4. When two nouns come together, one of which belongs to the other, the first noun requires to have an *s* annexed to it ; as, George's book, the boy's coat.

RULE 5. The pronoun *which* refers to things, and *who* to persons ; as, the house *which* has been sold, or the man *who* bought it. It would be improper to say, the house *who* has been sold, or the man *which* bought it.

 See also Murray's English Grammar, or Blair's English Grammar, and Adair's 500 Questions on Murray and Irving.

SECT. V.—Of Emphasis.

WHEN we distinguish any particular syllable in a word with a strong voice, it is called *accent* ; but where any particular word in a sentence is thus distinguished, it is called *emphasis*, and the word on which the stress is laid, is called the *emphatical* word.

Some sentences contain more senses than one, and the sense which is intended can only be known by observing on what word the emphasis is laid. For example : *Shall you ride to London to-day?* This question is capable of four different senses, according to the word on which the emphasis is laid. If it be laid on the word *you*, the answer may be, "No, but I intend to send *my servant* in my stead." If it be on the word *ride*, the proper answer may be, "No, but I intend to *walk*." If the emphasis be placed on the word *London*, it is a different question : and the answer may be, "No, for I design to *ride into the country*." If it be laid on the word *to-day*, the answer may be, "No, but I shall *to-morrow*."

SECT. VI.—Directions for Reading with Propriety.

BE careful to attain a perfect knowledge of the nature and sound of vowels, consonants, diphthongs, &c, and give every syllable, and every single word, its just and full sound.

If you meet with a word you do not understand, do not guess at it, but divide it in your mind into its proper number of syllables.

Avoid *hem's*, *O's*, and *ha's*, between your words.

Attend to your subject, and deliver it just in the same manner as you would do if you were talking about it. This is the great, general, and most important rule of all: which, if carefully observed, will correct almost all the faults in reading.

Let the tone and sound of your voice in reading be the same as in talking; and do not affect to change that natural and easy sound with which you then speak, for a strange, new, awkward tone.

Take particular notice of your stops and pauses, but make no stops where the sense admits of none.

Place the accent upon its proper syllable, and the emphasis upon the proper word in a sentence.

SECT. VII.—Of Capital Letters.

A CAPITAL, or great letter, must never be used in the middle or end of a word; but is proper in the following cases:

1. At the beginning of any writing, book, chapter, or paragraph.

2. After a period, or full stop, when a new sentence begins.

3. At the beginning of every line in poetry, and every verse in the Bible.

4. At the beginning of proper names of all kinds: whether of persons, as *Thomas*; places, as *London*; ships, as the *Hopewell*, &c.

5. All the names of God must begin with a great letter; as God, Lord, the Eternal, the Almighty; and also the Son of God, the Holy Spirit or Ghost.

6. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, must be written in capitals: as, "when *I* walk," "thou, *O* Lord!"

SECT. VIII.—Stops and Marks used in Writing.

A COMMA, marked thus (,) is a pause, or resting in speech while you may count one; as in the first stop of the following example: *Get wisdom, get understanding; forget it not: neither decline from the words of my mouth.*

A semicolon (;) is a note of breathing, or a pause while you may count two; and is used to divide the clauses of a sentence, as in the second pause of the foregoing example.

A colon (:) is a pause while you may count three, and is used when the sense is perfect but not ended; as in the third stop of the foregoing example.

A period or full stop (.) denotes the longest pause, or while you may count four; and is placed after a sentence when it is complete and fully ended; as in the stop at the end of the foregoing example.

A dash (—) is frequently used to divide clauses of a period or paragraph; sometimes accompanying the full stop, and adding to its length. When used by itself, it requires no variation of the voice, and is equal in length to the semicolon.

An interrogation (?) is used when a question is asked, and requires as long a pause as a full stop. It is always placed after a question; as, *Who is that?*

A note of admiration or exclamation (!) is used when any thing is expressed with wonder, and in good pronunciation requires a pause somewhat longer than the period; as, *How great is thy mercy, O Lord of hosts!*

A parenthesis () is used to include words in a sentence, which may be left out without injury to the sense: as, *We all (including my brother) went to London.*

A caret (^) is used only in writing, to denote that a letter or word is left out: as, *Evil communications corrupt manners.*

The hyphen (-) is used to separate syllables, and the parts of compound words: as, *watch-ing, well-taught.*

The apostrophe ('), at the head of a letter, denotes that a letter or more is omitted; as, *lon'd, tho',* for *loved, though,* &c. It is also used to mark the possessive case; as, *the king's navy,* meaning *the king his navy.*

Quotation, or a single or double comma turned, (‘) or (‘‘) is put at the beginning of speeches, or such lines as are extracted out of other authors.

An asterisk, and obelisk or dagger, (*†) are used to direct or refer to some note or remark in the margin, or at the foot of the page.

A paragraph (¶) is used chiefly in the Bible, and denotes the beginning of a new subject.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M
 N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.
 a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.

& , ; : . ? ! - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0.

Honour thy Father and Mother
 in the Days of thy Youth.

Do unto all Men as you would
 that they should do unto you.

Fear God and honour the King.

Every man should make the
 case of the injured his own.

We ought to pay respect to Age,
 because we are all desirous of living
 to be old.

Improve by the errors of others,
 rather than find fault with them.

In Childhood, be modest; in
 Youth, temperate; in Manhood,
 just; and in old Age, prudent.

LIST of FRENCH and other FOREIGN WORDS and PHRASES in common Use, with their Pronunciation and Explanation.

[The Editor considers the two following Articles as by no means likely to prove the least useful in his book to a great majority of those in a situation to profit by it. He hopes, therefore, that in endeavouring to express the true pronunciation of the foreign words, he shall not be thought to have disfigured his pages beyond what the occasion warrants. Those who wish to pursue the study of the French language in the simplest manner, and to commit other words and phrases to memory, should consult BOSSUT's First Book of 3000 Words, and his little Phrase Book.]

Aid-de-camp (aid-de-cóng). Assistant to a general.	Comp d'œil (coo-deil). View, or Glance.
A-la-mode (al-a-móde). In the fashion.	Debut (de-bu). Beginning.
Antique (an-tíek). Ancient, or Antiquity.	Denouement (de-nooa-móng). Finishing, or Winding up.
A propos (ap-ro-pó). To the purpose, Seasonably, or By the bye.	Dernier ressort (dern-yair res-óör). Last ressort.
Auto da fe (auto-da-fé). Act of faith (burning of heretics).	Dépôt (de-pó). Store, or Magazine.
Bagatelle (bag-a-té). Trifle.	Dieu et mon droit (deu-u-mon-drwau). God and my right.
Beau (bo). A man drest fashionably.	Double entendre (doo-ble an-tan-der). Double meaning.
Beau monde (bo-mónd). People of fashion.	Douceur (doo-scur). Present, or Bribe.
Belle (bell). A woman of fashion or beauty.	Eclaircissement (ec-lair-cis-móng). Explanation
Belles lettres (bell-letter). Polite literature.	Eclat (ec-lá). Splendour.
Billet doux (bil-le-dó). Love letter.	Elève (el-áve). Pupil.
Bon mot (bon-mó). A piece of wit.	En bon point (an-bon-póint). Jolly.
Bon ton (bon-tón). Fashion.	En flute (an-flute). Carrying guns on the upper deck only.
Boudoir (boó-dóör). A small private apartment.	En masse (an-máss). In a mass.
Carte blanche (cart blanch). Unconditional terms.	En passant (an-pas-sang). By the way.
Chateau (shé-ó). Country-seat.	Ennui (an-wéé). Tiresomeness.
Chef d'œuvre (she-deuvre). Master-piece.	Entrée (an-tréy). Entrance.
Ci-devant (see-de-vant). Formerly.	Faux pas (fa-pá). Fault, or Misconduct.
Comme il faut (com-e-fó). As it should be.	Honi soit qui mal y pense (hó-nó swau kee mál e panse). May evil happen to him who evil thinks.
Con amore (con-a-mó-re). Gladly.	Ich dien (ik déén). I serve.
Conge d'éller (onge dé-lér). Permission to choose.	Incógnito. Disguised, or Unknown.
Corps (core). Body.	In péto. Hid, or In reserve.
Coup de grace (coo-de-gráas). Finishing stroke.	Je ne sais quoi (ge-ne-say-kwá). I know not what.
Coup de main (coo-de-máin). sudden enterprise.	Jeu de mots (zheu-de-mó). Play upon words.
	Jeu d'esprit (zheu de-spríet). Play of wit.



L'argent (<i>lar-žhang</i>). Money, or Silver	Sang froid (<i>sang-froa</i>). Coolness
Mal-a-propos (<i>mal ap-rop-6</i>). Unseasonable, or Unseasonably	Sans (<i>sang</i>). Without
Mauvaise honte (<i>mo-vaz honte</i>). Unbecoming bashfulness	Savant (<i>sav-ang</i>). A learned man.
Nom de guerre (<i>nong de glair</i>). Assumed name	Soi-disant (<i>sou-de-zang</i>). Pretended
Nonchalance (<i>non-shal-ance</i>). Indifference	Tapis (<i>tap-é</i>). Carpet
Outre (<i>oot-ráy</i>). Preposterous	Trait (<i>troy</i>). Feature
Perdue (<i>per-due</i>). Concealed	Tete a tête (<i>tait-a-téit</i>). Face to face, or Private conversation of two persons
Petit maître (<i>peté e midier</i>). Fop	Unique (<i>yew-néek</i>). Singular
Protege (<i>pro-te-zhay</i>). A person patronised and protected	Valet de chambre (<i>val'-e-de-shamb</i>). Footman
Rouge (<i>rooge</i>). Red, or red paint	Vive la bagatelle (<i>vive la bag-a-té</i>). Success to trifles
	Vive le roi (<i>éco-ler-wau</i>). Long live the king.



EXPLANATION of LATIN WORDS and PHRASES in common Use among English Authors.

N.B. The pronunciation is the same as if the words were English; but divided into distinct syllables, and accented as below.

Ad ar-bit'-ri-um. <i>At pleasure</i>	Cum mul-tis a'-li-is. <i>With many others</i>
Ad cap-tan'-dum. <i>To attract</i>	Cum priv-i-de'-gi-o. <i>With privilege</i>
Ad in-fin'-i-tum. <i>To infinity</i>	Da'-tum, or Da'-ta. <i>Point or points settled or determined</i>
Ad lib'-it-um. <i>At pleasure</i>	De fac'-to. <i>In fact</i>
Ad ref-er-end'-um. <i>For consideration</i>	De-i gra'-tia. <i>By the grace or favour of God</i>
Ad va-lo-rem. <i>According to value</i>	De ju'-re. <i>By right</i>
A for-ti-o'-ri. <i>With stronger reason</i>	De-saunt cast'er-a. <i>The rest is wanting</i>
A'-li-as. <i>Otherwise</i>	Dom'-in-e di'-ri-ge nos. <i>O Lord direct us</i>
Al'-ib-i. <i>Elsewhere, or Proof of having been elsewhere</i>	Dram'-a-tis per-so'-nas. <i>Characters represented</i>
Al'-ya ma'-ter. <i>University</i>	Du-ran'-te be'-ne pla"-ci-to. <i>During pleasure</i>
Ang'-li-ce. <i>In English</i>	Du-ran'-te vi'-ta. <i>During life</i>
A pos-tc-ri-o'-ri. <i>From a latter reason, or Behind</i>	Er'-go. <i>Therefore</i>
A pri-o'-ri. <i>From a prior reason</i>	Er-ra'-ta. <i>Errors</i>
Ar-ca'-na. <i>Secrets</i>	Est'-oper-pet'-u-a. <i>May it last for ever</i>
Ar-ca'-num. <i>Secret</i>	Ex. <i>Late.</i> <i>As, The ex-minister means The late minister</i>
Ar-gu-men-tum ad hom'-in-em. <i>Personal argument</i>	Ex of-fi'-ci-o. <i>Officially</i>
Ar-gu-men-tum bac-u-li'-num. <i>Argument of blots</i>	Ex par'-te. <i>On the part of, or One side</i>
Audi al'-ter-am par'-tem. <i>Hear both sides</i>	Fac sim'i-lie. <i>Exact copy or resemblance</i>
Bo'-na fi'-de. <i>In reality</i>	Fe'-lo de se. <i>Self-murderer</i>
Cac-o-e'-thes scri-ben' di. <i>Passion for writing</i>	
Com'-pois men'-tis. <i>In one's senses</i>	
Cre'-dat, or Cre'-dat Ju-dae'-us. <i>A Jew may believe it (but I will not)</i>	

Fi'-at. <i>Let it be done, or made</i>	Pro and con. <i>For and against</i>
Fi'-nis. <i>End</i>	Pro for'-ma. <i>For form's sake</i>
Gra'-tis. <i>For nothing</i>	Pro hac vi'-ca. <i>For this time</i>
Ib-i'-dem. <i>In the same place</i>	Pro re na'-ta. <i>For the occasion</i>
I'-dem. <i>The same</i>	Pro tem'-po-re. <i>For the time, or</i>
Id est. <i>That is</i>	<i>For a time</i>
Im-pri-ma-tur. <i>Let it be printed</i>	Quis sep-er-a'-bit. <i>Who shall separate us?</i>
Im-pri'-mis. <i>In the first place</i>	Quo an'-im-o. <i>Intention</i>
In co'-lo qui'-es(se'-loqui'-ese). <i>There is rest in heaven</i>	Quo-ad. <i>As to</i>
In for'-ma pau'-per-is. <i>As a pauper, or poor person</i>	Quon'-dam. <i>Former</i>
In com-men'-dam. <i>For a time</i>	Re-qui-es'-cat in pa'-ce. <i>May he rest in peace!</i>
In pro'-pri-a per-so'-na. <i>In person</i>	Re-sur'-gam. <i>I shall rise again</i>
In sta'-tu quo. <i>In the former state</i>	Rex. <i>King</i>
In ter-ro'-rem. <i>As a warning</i>	Scan-da-lum mag-na-tum. <i>Scandal against the nobility</i>
Ip'-se dix'-it. <i>Mere assertion</i>	Sem'-per e-a'-dam, or sem'-per
Ip'-so fac'-to. <i>By the mere fact</i>	Y-dem. <i>Always the same</i>
I'-tem. <i>Also, or Article</i>	Se-ri-e'-tim. <i>In regular order</i>
Ju'-re di-vi'-no. <i>By divine right</i>	Si'-ne di'-e. <i>Without mentioning any particular day</i>
La'-cum te'-nra. <i>Deputy</i>	Si'-ne qua non. <i>Indispensable requisite, or condition</i>
Mag'-na char'-ta (kar'-ta). <i>The great charter of England</i>	Spec'-tas et tu spec-tab'-e-ra. <i>You see and you will be seen</i>
Me-men'-to mo'-ri. <i>Remember that thou must die</i>	Su'-i gen'-e-ris. <i>Singular, or Unparalleled</i>
Me'-um and tu'-um. <i>Mine and thine</i>	Sum'-mum bo'-num. <i>Greatest good</i>
Mul-tum in par'-vo. <i>Much in a small space</i>	Tri'-a junc'-ta in u'-no. <i>Three joined in one</i>
Ne'-mo me im-pu'-ne la-ces'-set. <i>Nobody shall provoke me with impunity</i>	U'-na vo'-ee. <i>Unanimously</i>
Ne plus ul'tra. <i>No further, or Greatest extent</i>	U'-ti-le dul'-ci. <i>Utility with pleasure</i>
No'-lens vo'-lens. <i>Willing or not</i>	Va'-de me'-cum Constant companion
Non com'-pos, or Non com-pos men'-tis. <i>Out of one's senses</i>	Vel'-u-ti in spec'-u-lum. <i>As in a looking-glass</i>
O tem'-po-ra, O mo'-res. <i>O the times, O the manners</i>	Ver'-sus. <i>Against</i>
Om'-nes. <i>All</i>	Vi'-a. <i>By the way of</i>
O'-nus. <i>Burden</i>	Vi'-ce. <i>In the room of</i>
Pas'-siim. <i>Every where</i>	Vi'-ce ver'-sa. <i>The reverse</i>
Per se. <i>Alone, or By itself</i>	Vi'-de. <i>See</i>
Pro bo'-no pub'-li-co. <i>For the public benefit</i>	Vi-vant rex et re-gi-na. <i>Long live the king and queen</i>
	Vul'-go. <i>Commonly</i>

Abbreviations commonly used in Writing and Printing.

A. B. or B. A. (ar'-ti-um bac-ca- lau'-re-us.) <i>Bachelor of arts</i>	A. U. C. (an'-no ur'-bis con'-di ta). <i>In the year of Rome</i>
A. D. (an'-no Dom'-in-i). <i>In the year of our Lord</i>	Bart. <i>Baronet</i>
A. M. (an'-te me-rid-i-cm). <i>Before noon. Or (an'-no mun'-di). In the year of the world</i>	B. D. (bac-ca-la'u'-re-us div-in-i-tu'-ris). <i>Bachelor of divinity</i>
	B. M. (bac-ca-la'u'-re-us med-i-ci'-nae). <i>Bachelor of medicine</i>

150 Abbreviations used in Reading and Writing.—Figures.

Co. Company	L. L. D. (<i>lærgum dæctor</i>). Doctor of laws
D. D. (<i>div-in-it-a-tis doc-tor</i>). Doctor of divinity	M. D. (<i>med-i-ci-næ dæctor</i>). Doctor of medicine
Do. (Ditto). The like	Mem. (<i>me-men'-ie</i>). Remember
E. A. S. (<i>fra-ter-ni-ta-tis an-ti-quar-i-o-rum so-ci-us</i>). Fellow of the antiquarian society	M. B. (<i>med-i-ci-næ bac-on-Mu-reus</i>). Bachelor of medicine
F. L. S. (<i>fra-ter-ni-ta-tis Lin-ne-a-næ so-ci-us</i>). Fellow of the Linnean society	Messrs. or MM. Messieurs, or Masters
F. R. S. & A. S. (<i>fra-ter-ni-ta-tis re'giæ so-ci-us et as-soc-i-a-tus</i>). Fellow of the royal society, and associate	M. P. Member of parliament
F. S. A. Fellow of the society of arts	N. B. (<i>nó-ta bé-ne</i>). Take notice
G. R. (<i>Georgius rex</i>). George king	Nem. con. or Nem. diss. (<i>ném-i-ne con-tra-dic-tiō-ne, or Ném-i-ne dis-ag-ri-éntiō</i>). Unanimously
I. e. (<i>id est</i>). That is	No. (<i>nu-me-ro</i>). Number
Inst. Instant (or, Of this month)	P. M. (<i>post me-rid-i-cm</i>). Afternoon
Ibid. (<i>ib-i-dem</i>). In the same place	St. Saint, or Street
Knt. Knight	Ult. (<i>ul'ti-mo</i>). Last, or Of last month
K. B. Knight of the Bath	Viz. (<i>vi-de/l'-d-est</i>). Namely
K. G. Knight of the Garter	&c. (<i>et cér-or-e</i>). And so on, And such like, or, And the rest.

FIGURES AND NUMBERS.

Arabic.	Roman.	Arabic.	Roman.
One	I.	Twenty-one ...	XXI.
Two	II.	Twenty-five ...	XXV.
Three	III.	Thirty	XXX.
Four	IV.	Forty	XL.
Five	V.	Fifty	L.
Six	VI.	Sixty	LX.
Seven	VII.	Seventy	LXX.
Eight	VIII.	Eighty	LXXX.
Nine	IX.	Ninety	XC.
Ten	X.	One Hundred	100
Eleven	XI.	Two Hundred	200
Twelve	XII.	Three Hundred	300
Thirteen	XIII.	Four Hundred	400
Fourteen	XIV.	Five Hundred	500
Fifteen	XV.	Six Hundred	600
Sixteen	XVI.	Seven Hundred	700
Seventeen	XVII.	Eight Hundred	800
Eighteen	XVIII.	Nine Hundred	900
Nineteen	XIX.	One Thousand	1000
Twenty	XX.		M.

One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifteen 1815 ... MDCCXXV.

A complete Set of ARITHMETICAL TABLES.

CHARACTERS.

= Equal.	× Multiplied by.	:: So is.	1 One-third.
— Minus, or less.	+ Divided by.	: To.	½ Half.
+ Plus, or more.	: Is to.	¼ Quarter.	¾ 3 Quarters.

Money Table.

	t. d.	L. s.
12 Pence is	1 0	20 Shillings 1 0
20	1 8	30
30	2 6	40
40	3 4	50
50	4 2	60
60	5 0	70
70	5 10	80
80	6 8	90
90	7 6	100
100	8 4	110
110	9 2	120
120	10 0	130
130	10 10	140
140	11 8	150
144	12 0	160
150	15 0	170
200	16 8	180
240	20 or 190	190
one Pound.	200	10 0

	t. d.
A Dollar	4 9
Half-a-Crown	2 6
A Crown	5 0
Half-a-Guinea	10 6
A Guinea	21 0
A Noble	6 8
A Mark	13 4

Practice Tables.

Aliquot parts of a Pound.	Aliquot parts of a Shilling.
s. d.	d.
10 0 is	6 is
6 8	4
5 0	3
3 4	2
2 6	1 ½
1 8	1 ¼

Troy Weight.

24 Grains	make	1 Pennyweight
20 Pennyweights	1 Ounce	
12 Ounces	1 Pound.	

Multiplication Table.

Twice	2 are	4/5 times	8 are	40
.....	3	6	9	45
.....	4	8	10	50
.....	5	10	11	55
.....	6	12	12	60
.....	7	14	6 times	36
.....	8	16	7	42
.....	9	18	8	48
.....	10	20	9	54
.....	11	22	10	60
.....	12	24	11	66
3 times	3 are	9	12	72
.....	4	12	7 times	49
.....	5	15	8	56
.....	6	18	9	63
.....	7	21	10	70
.....	8	24	11	77
.....	9	27	12	84
.....	10	30	8 times	64
.....	11	33	9	72
.....	12	36	10	80
4 times	4 are	16	11	89
.....	5	20	12	96
.....	6	24	9 times	81
.....	7	28	10	90
.....	8	32	11	99
.....	9	36	12	108
.....	10	40	10 times	100
.....	11	44	11	110
.....	12	48	12	120
5 times	5 are	25	11 times	121
.....	6	30	12	132
.....	7	35	12 times	144

Avoirdupois Weight.

16 Drams	make	1 Ounce
16 Ounces	1 Pound	
28 Pounds	1 Quarter	
4 Quarters or 112lb.	1 Hund. wt.	
20 Hund. wt	1 Ton.	

Bread.

lb.	oz.
17	6
8	11
4	5½

Wine Measure.

2 Pints	make	1 Quart
4 Quarts	.....	1 Gallon
10 Gallons	.....	1 Anker
31 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallons	.....	1 Barrel
42 Gallons	.....	1 Thesse
63 Gallons	.....	1 Hogshead
94 Gallons	.....	1 Puncheon
2 Mogeheads	.....	1 Pipe
2 Pipes	.....	1 Tun

Hay.

A Load	....	contains	....	36 Trusses
A Truss	....	weighs	....	56 Pounds

Apothecaries' Weight.

20 Grains	make	1 Scruple
3 Scruples	.....	1 Dram
8 Drams	.....	1 Ounce
12 Ounces	.....	1 Pound

Long Measure.

4 Inches	make	1 Hand
12 Inches	.....	1 Foot
3 Feet	.....	1 Yard
6 Feet	.....	1 Fathom
5 $\frac{1}{4}$ Yards	.....	1 Rod or Pole
40 Poles	.....	1 Furlong
8 Furlongs	.....	1 Mile
3 Miles	.....	1 League
69 $\frac{1}{4}$ Miles	.....	1 Degree

Square Measure.

144 Square Inches	1	Square Foot
9 Square Feet	1	Square Yard
30 $\frac{1}{2}$ Square Yards	1	Square Pole
40 Square Poles	1	Square Rood
4 Square Rods	1	Square Acre
640 Square Acres	1	Square Mile

Cubic Measure.

1728 Cubic Inch.	1	Cubic Foot
27 Cubic Feet	1	Cubic Yard

Square and Cube Numbers.

No.	Squares.	Cubes.
2	4	8
3	9	27
4	16	64
5	25	125
6	36	216
7	49	343
8	64	512
9	81	729
10	100	1000

Cloth Measure.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches	make	1 Nail
4 Nails	.....	1 Quarter
4 Quarters	or 36 Inches	1 Yard
5 Quarters	.....	1 Ell

Ale and Beer Measure.

2 Pints	make	1 Quart
4 Quarts	.....	1 Gallon
9 Gallons	.....	1 Firkin
2 Firkins	.....	1 Kilderkin
2 Kilderkins	.....	1 Barrel
54 Gallons	.....	1 Hogshead
2 Hogsheads	.....	1 Butt

Dry Measure.

2 Pints	make	1 Quart
4 Quarts	.....	1 Gallon
2 Gallons	.....	1 Peck
4 Pecks	.....	1 Bushel
8 Bushels, or 2 Sacks	.....	1 Quarter
36 Bushels	.....	1 Chaldron

Time.

60 Seconds	make	1 Minute
60 Minutes	.....	1 Hour
24 Hours	.....	1 Day
7 Days	.....	1 Week
4 Weeks	.....	1 lunar Month
12 Calendar Months, or 365 Days	.....	1 Year

Paper and Books.

24 Sheets	.....	1 Quire
90 Quires	.....	1 Ream
2 Reams	.....	1 Bundle
4 Pages	.....	1 Sheet Folio
8 Pages	.....	1 Sheet Quarto
16 Pages	.....	1 Sheet Octavo
24 Pages	.....	1 Sheet Duodecimo
36 Pages	.....	1 Sheet Eighteens

The Months.

Thirty days hath September,
 April, June, and November;
 February hath twenty-eight alone;
 And all the rest have thirty-one;
 Except in leap-year, at which time
 February's days are twenty-nine.

N. B. For other correct Tables, see JOYCE's Arithmetic.

THE CHURCH CATECHISM.

Question. *What is your name?*

Answer. N. or M.

Q. *Who gave you this name?*

A. My godfathers and my godmothers in my baptism; wherein I was made a member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven.

Q. *What did your godfathers and godmothers then for you?*

A. They did promise and vow three things in my name. First, that I should renounce the devil and all his works, the pompe and vanities of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh. Secondly, that I should believe all the articles of the Christian faith. And, thirdly, that I should keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of my life.

Q. *Doest thou not think that thou art bound to believe and to do as they have promised for thee?*

A. Yes, verily; and by God's help, so I will. And I heartily thank our heavenly Father, that he hath called me to this state of salvation, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. And I pray unto God to give me his grace, that I may continue in the same unto my life's end.

Catechist. *Rehearse the articles of thy belief.*

A. I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth. And in Jesus Christ, his only Son our Lord; who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried. He descended into hell; the third day he rose again from the dead: He ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy catholic church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

Q. *What dost thou chiefly learn in these articles of thy belief?*

A. First, I learn to believe in God the Father, who hath made me and all the world,

Secondly, in God the Son, who hath redeemed me and all mankind.

Thirdly, in God the Holy Ghost, who sanctifieth me and all the elect people of God.

Q. *You said that your godfathers and godmothers did promise for you, that you should keep God's commandments. Tell me how many there be.*

A. Ten.

Q. *Which be they?*

A. The same which God spake in the twentieth chapter of Exodus; saying, I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, and out of the house of bondage.

I. Thou shalt have no other Gods but me.

II. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generations of them that hate me; and shew mercy unto thousands in them that love me, and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember that thou keep holy the sabbath-day. Six days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner of work; thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle, and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is; and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt do no murder.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his.

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn by these commandments?

A. I learn two things; my duty towards God, and my duty towards my neighbour.

Q. What is thy duty towards God?

A. My duty towards God is to believe in him; to fear him; and to love him with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, and with all my strength: to worship him, to give him thanks, to put my whole trust in him, to call upon him, to honour his holy name and his word, and to serve him truly all the days of my life.

Q. What is thy duty towards thy neighbour?

A. My duty towards my neighbour is to love him as myself, and to do to all men as I would they should do unto me; to love, honour, and succour my father and mother; to honour and obey the king, and all that are put in authority under him; to submit myself to all my governors, teachers, spiritual pastors and masters; to order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters; to hurt nobody by word or deed; to be true and just in all my dealings; to bear no malice nor hatred in my heart; to keep my hands from picking and stealing, and my tongue from evil-speaking, lying, and slandering; to keep my body in temperance, soberness, and chastity; not to covet or desire other men's goods; but to learn and labour truly to get mine own living, and to do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me.

Catechist. My good child, know this, that thou art not able to do these things of thyself, nor to walk in the commandments of God, and to serve him, without his special grace, which thou must learn at all times to call for by diligent prayer. Let me hear, therefore, if thou canst say the Lord's prayer.

A. Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

Q. What desirest thou of God in this prayer?

A. I desire my Lord God, our heavenly Father, who is the giver of all goodness, to send his grace unto me and to all people; that we may

worship him, serve him, and obey him, as we ought to do. And I pray unto God, that he will send us all things that be needful, both for our souls and bodies; and that he will be merciful unto us, and forgive us our sins; and that it will please him to save and defend us in all dangers, ghostly and bodily; and that he will keep us from all sin and wickedness, and from our ghostly enemy, and from everlasting death. And this I trust he will do of his mercy and goodness, through our Lord Jesus Christ; and therefore I say Amen, so be it.

Q. How many sacraments hath Christ ordained in his church?

A. Two only, as generally necessary to salvation; that is to say, baptism, and the supper of the Lord.

Q. What meanest thou by this word sacrament?

A. I mean an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof.

Q. How many parts are there in a sacrament?

A. Two; the outward visible sign, and the inward spiritual grace.

Q. What is the outward visible sign or form in baptism?

A. Water, wherein the person is baptized in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Q. What is the inward and spiritual Grace?

A. A death unto sin, and a new birth unto righteousness; for, being by nature born in sin, and the children of wrath, we are hereby made the children of grace.

Q. What is required of persons to be baptized?

A. Repentance, whereby they forsake sin; and faith, whereby they stedfastly believe the promises of God made to them in that sacrament.

Q. Why then are infants baptized, when by reason of their tender age they cannot perform them?

A. Because they promise them both by their sureties; which promise, when they come to age, themselves are bound to perform.

Q. Why was the sacrament of the Lord's supper ordained?

A. For the continual remembrance of the sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we receive thereby.

Q. What is the outward part, or sign, of the Lord's Supper?

A. Bread and wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received.

Q. What is the inward part, or thing signified?

A. The body and blood of Christ, which are verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's supper.

Q. What are the benefits whereof we are partakers thereby?

A. The strengthening and refreshing of our souls by the body and blood of Christ, as our bodies are by the bread and wine.

Q. What is required of them who come to the Lord's supper?

A. To examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of their former sins: stedfastly purposing to lead a new life; have a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of his death; and be in charity with all men.

N. B. The Editor, for the accommodation of every class of students, has annexed the valuable Catechisms of DR. WATTS, and a very instructive Social Catechism by MR. BARROW. These, with the aid of MRS. PELHAM's First Catechism, will convey much valuable information to every juvenile mind.

THE FIRST CATECHISM, by Dr. WATTS.

QUESTION. Can you tell me, child, who made you?—ANSWER. The great God, who made heaven and earth.

Q. What doth God do for you?—A. He keeps me from harm by night and by day, and is always doing me good.

Q. And what must you do for this great God, who is so good to you?—A. I must learn to know him first, and then I must do every thing to please him.

Q. Where doth God teach us to know him and to please him?—A. In his holy word, which is contained in the Bible.

Q. Have you learned to know who God is?—A. God is a spirit; and though we cannot see him, yet he sees and knows all things, and he can do all things.

Q. What must you do to please him?—A. I must do my duty both towards God and towards man.

Q. What is your duty to God?—A. My duty to God, is to fear and honour him, to love and serve him, to pray to him, and to praise him.

Q. What is your duty to man?—A. My duty to man, is to obey my parents, to speak the truth always, and to be honest and kind to all.

Q. What good do you hope for by seeking to please God?—A. Then I shall be a child of God, and have God for my father and my friend for ever.

Q. And what if you do not fear God, nor love him, nor seek to please him?—A. Then I shall be a wicked child, and the great God will be very angry with me.

Q. Why are you afraid of God's anger?—A. Because he can kill my body, and he can make my soul miserable after my body is dead.

Q. But have you never done any thing to make God angry with you already?—A. Yes; I fear I have too often sinned against God, and deserved his anger.

Q. What do you mean by sinning against God?—A. To sin against God, is to do any thing that God forbids me, or not to do what God commands me.

Q. And what must you do to be saved from the anger of God, which your sins have deserved?—A. I must be sorry for my sins; I must pray to God to forgive me what is past, and to serve him better for the time to come.

Q. Will God forgive you if you pray for it?—A. I hope he will forgive me, if I trust in his mercy, for the sake of what Jesus Christ has done, and what he has suffered.

Q. Do you know who Jesus Christ is?—A. He is God's own son; who came down from heaven to save us from our sins, and from God's anger?

Q. What has Christ done towards the saving of men?—A. He obeyed the law of God himself, and hath taught us to obey it also.

Q. And what hath Christ suffered in order to save men?—A. He died for sinners who have broken the law of God, and who deserved to die themselves.

Q. Where is Jesus Christ now?—A. He is alive again, and gone to heaven; to provide there for all that serve God, and love his Son Jesus.

Q. Can you of yourself love and serve God and Christ?—A. No; I cannot do it of myself, but God will help me by his own Spirit, if I ask him for it.

Q. *Will Jesus Christ ever come again?*—A. Christ will come again, and call me and all the world to account for what we have done.

Q. *For what purpose is this account to be given?*—A. That the children of God, as well as the wicked, may all receive according to their works.

Q. *What must become of you if you are wicked?*—A. If I am wicked I shall be sent down to everlasting fire in hell, among wicked and miserable creatures.

Q. *And whither will you go if you are a child of God?*—A. If I am a child of God I shall be taken up to heaven, and dwell there with God and Christ for ever. *Amen.*

*The Catechism of the Scripture Names in the Old Testament, by
DR. WATTS.*

QUESTION. *Who was Adam?*—
ANSWER. The first man that God made, and the father of us all.

Q. *Who was Eve?*—A. The first woman, and she was the mother of us all.

Q. *Who was Cain?*—A. Adam's eldest son, and he killed his brother Abel.

Q. *Who was Abel?*—A. A better man than Cain, and therefore Cain hated him.

Q. *Who was Noah?*—A. The man who pleased God, and he was taken up to heaven without dying.

Q. *Who was Noah?*—A. The good man who was saved when the world was drowned.

Q. *Who was Job?*—A. The most patient man under pains and losses.

Q. *Who was Abraham?*—A. The pattern of believers, and the friend of God.

Q. *Who was Isaac?*—A. Abraham's son, according to God's promise.

Q. *Who was Sarah?*—A. Abraham's wife, and she was Isaac's mother.

Q. *Who was Jacob?*—A. Isaac's younger son, and he craftily obtained his father's blessing.

Q. *What was Israel?*—A. A new name that God gave himself to Jacob.

Q. *Who was Joseph?*—A. Israel's beloved son, but his brethren hated him, and sold him.

Q. *Who were the twelve Patriarchs?*

—A. The twelve sons of Jacob, and the fathers of the people of Israel.

Q. *Who was Pharaoh?*—A. The king of Egypt, who destroyed the children; and he was drowned in the Red Sea.

Q. *Who was Moses?*—A. The deliverer and lawgiver of the people of Israel?

Q. *Who was Aaron?*—A. Moses's brother, and he was the first high-priest of Israel.

Q. *Who were the Priests?*—A. They who offered sacrifices to God, and taught his laws to men.

Q. *Who was Joshua?*—A. The leader of Israel when Moses was dead, and he brought them into the promised land.

Q. *Who was Samson?*—A. The strongest man, and he slew a thousand of his enemies with a jaw-bone.

Q. *Who was Eli?*—A. He was a good old man, but God was angry with him for not keeping his children from wickedness.

Q. *Who was Samuel?*—A. The prophet whom God called when he was a child.

Q. *Who were the Prophets?*—A. Persons whom God taught to foretell things to come, and to make known his mind to the world.

Q. *Who was David?*—A. The man after God's own heart, who was raised from a shepherd to be a king.

Q. *Who was Goliath?*—A. The giant, whom David slew with a sling and a stone.

Q. Who was Absalom?—A. David's wicked son, who rebelled against his father, and he was killed as he hung on a tree.

Q. Who was Solomon?—A. David's beloved Son, the king of Israel, and the wisest of men.

Q. Who was Josiah?—A. A very young king, whose heart was tender, and he feared God.

Q. Who was Isaiah?—A. The prophet who spoke more of Jesus Christ than the rest.

Q. Who was Elijah?—A. The prophet who was carried to heaven in a chariot of fire.

Q. Who was Elisha?—A. The prophet who was mocked by the children, and a wild bear tore them to pieces.

Q. Who was Gehazi?—A. The prophet's servant who told a lie, and he was struck with a leprosy, which could never be cured.

Q. Who was Jonah?—A. The prophet who lay three days and three nights in the belly of a fish.

Q. Who was Daniel?—A. The prophet who was saved in the lion's den, because he prayed to God.

Q. Who were Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego?—A. The three Jews who would not worship an image; and they were cast into the fiery furnace, and were not burnt.

Q. Who was Nebuchadnezzar?—A. The proud king of Babylon, who ran mad, and was driven among the beasts.

The Scripture Names in the New Testament.

Q. Who was Jesus Christ?—A. The Son of God, and the Saviour of men.

Q. Who was the Virgin Mary?—A. The mother of Jesus Christ.

Q. Who was Joseph the Carpenter?—A. The supposed father of Christ, because he married his mother.

Q. Who were the Jews?—A. The family of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; and God chose them for his own people.

Q. Who were the Gentiles?—A. All the nations before the Jews.

Q. Who was Caesar?—A. The emperor of Rome, and the ruler of the world.

Q. Who was Herod the Great?—A. The king of Judea, who killed all the children in a town in hopes to kill Christ.

Q. Who was John the Baptist?—A. The prophet who told the Jews that Christ was come.

Q. Who was the other Herod?—The king of Galilee, who cut off John the Baptist's head.

Q. Who were the disciples of Christ?—A. Those who learnt of him as their master.

Q. Who was Nathanael?—A. A

disciple of Christ, and a man without guile.

Q. Who was Nicodemus?—A. The fearful disciple who came to Jesus by night.

Q. Who was Mary Magdalene?—A. A great sinner, who washed Christ's feet with her tears, and wiped them with her hair.

Q. Who was Lazarus?—A. A friend of Christ, whom he raised to life, when he had been dead four days.

Q. Who was Martha?—A. Lazarus's sister, who was cumbered too much in making a feast for Christ.

Q. Who was Mary, the sister of Martha?—A. The woman that chose the better part, and heard Jesus preach.

Q. Who were the Apostles?—A. Those twelve disciples whom Christ chose for the chief ministers of his gospel.

Q. Who was Simon Peter?—A. The apostle that denied Christ and repented.

Q. Who was John?—A. The beloved apostle that leaned on the bosom of Christ.

Q. Who was Thomas?—A. The apostle who was hard to be persuaded that Christ rose from the dead.

Q. *Who was Judas?*—A. The wicked disciple who betrayed Christ with a kiss.

Q. *Who was Caiaphas?*—A. The high-priest who condemned Christ.

Q. *Who was Pontius Pilate?*—A. The governor of Judea, who ordered Christ to be crucified.

Q. *Who was Joseph of Arimathea?*—A. A rich man, that buried Christ in his own tomb.

Q. *Who were the four Evangelists?*—A. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; who wrote the history of Christ's life and death.

Q. *Who were Ananias and Sapphira?*—A. A man and his wife who were struck dead for telling a lie.

Q. *Who was Stephen?*—A. The first man who was put to death for Christ's sake.

Q. *Who was Paul?*—A. A young man who was first a persecutor, and afterwards an apostle of Christ.

Q. *Who was Dorcas?*—A. A good woman, who made clothes for the poor, and she was raised from the dead.

Q. *Who was Elymas?*—A. A wicked man, who was struck blind for speaking against the gospel.

Q. *Who was Apollos?*—A. A warm and lively preacher of the gospel.

Q. *Who was Eutychus?*—A. A youth who slept at sermon; and falling down, was taken up dead.

Q. *Who was Timothy?*—A. A young minister, who knew the scriptures from his youth.

Q. *Who was Agrippa?*—A. A king, who was almost persuaded to be a Christian.

A SOCIAL OR BRITON'S CATECHISM.

(*From BARROW'S Young Christian's Library.*)

Q. *What are your social duties?*

A. As a subject of the King of England, I am bound to obey the laws of my country.

Q. *Why were they made?*

A. For the protection and security of all the people.

Q. *What mean you by protection?*

A. I mean protection against violence, oppression, injustice, and ungovernable passions, which would often lead men to injure and destroy one another, if they were not restrained by wise laws.

Q. *What do you mean by security?*

A. I mean the security of my property, which is the reward of my own industry, or that of my parents and ancestors, and is secured to me for my own benefit and enjoyment by the Constitution.

Q. *How are the laws of England made?*

A. By the three estates of the realm in parliament, consisting of King, Lords, and Commons; each of which must agree to every new law.

Q. *What is the King?*

A. The supreme power entrusted with the execution of the laws, the fountain of honour and mercy, the head of the church, and the director of the naval and military forces of the empire.

Q. *What is the House of Lords?*

A. It consists of the Archbishops and Bishops, of the Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons of the realm, and is the court of final appeal in all law-suits.

Q. *What is the House of Commons?*

A. It consists of 658 representatives of the people, freely and independently elected to assist in making laws, and to grant such taxes to the crown as they deem necessary for the use of the state.

Q. *What are the chief objects of the law?*

A. For the prevention of crimes, by punishment for the example of others, such as death, transportation, imprisonment, whipping, and pillory.

Q. *For what crimes is the punishment of death inflicted?*

A. For treason, murder, house-breaking, house-burning, highway robbery, piracy, rioting, forgery, coining, robbing employers, and many other heinous crimes.

Q. *How are criminals put to death?*

A. By being hanged by the neck; traitors are afterwards quartered; and murderers dissected; and highway robbers and pirates are sometimes hung in chains on gibbets.

Q. *For what offences are criminals transported?*

A. For buying stolen goods, for perjury, for small thefts, picking pockets, and many other crimes.

Q. *Where are they transported?*

A. Those who are transported for life are sent to Botany Bay, a country thirteen thousand miles from England; and those for fourteen or seven years, are kept to hard labour in prison ships.

Q. *For what crimes are offenders whipped, imprisoned, or put in the pillory?*

A. Chiefly for various kinds of thefts and frauds, and for not getting their livelihood in an honest way; and also for such mischievous practices as hurting or maiming dumb animals, cutting down young trees, and other offences.

Q. *How is the guilt of an offender ascertained?*

A. By public trial in a court of law, in which twelve impartial persons are a sworn jury, to decide truly whether they all think him guilty or not guilty.

Q. *Is there no other investigation?*

A. Yes, before a magistrate, when the accuser must swear that the accused committed the crime; and afterwards before a grand jury of twenty-three gentlemen, twelve of whom must agree in opinion that he ought to be put on his trial.

Q. *When and where do trials of criminals take place?*

A. At Sessions held quarterly in every county town; or at Assizes held twice in every year, before one or two of the king's twelve judges.

Q. *What becomes of a culprit after his crime has been sworn against him before a justice of the peace, and before his trial?*

A. He is allowed to give bail for his appearance, if his crime is a bailable offence; but if it is a high crime, as theft, highway robbery, house breaking, forgery, or murder, he is committed to the county gaol, to await his trial at the next sessions or assizes.

Q. *After his trial what becomes of him?*

A. If he is acquitted, he is a freeman as soon as the jury have pronounced him NOT GUILTY. But if they find him GUILTY, he receives the sentence of the law, and is either whipped, imprisoned, transported, or hanged, unless some favourable circumstances should appear, and he should receive the king's pardon.

Q. *Does the law punish first and second offences alike?*

A. Yes, the law makes no distinction, and considers all crimes as equally meriting punishment; but for second offences there is less chance of obtaining pardon from the king.

Q. *What are the means of avoiding offences?*

A. Constantly to avoid temptation; to shun bad or loose company; never to spend more than your income; never to do what your conscience tells you is wrong; and always to remember you are in the presence of

God, who will punish you hereafter, if you escape the punishment of the laws in this world.

Q. What are the other motives for avoiding crimes?

A. The experience of all wicked men, that a life of crime is a life of anxiety, trouble, torment, and misery; their frequent declarations that they would give the world itself to be restored to a state of innocence and virtue; and also the known fact, that content, health, cheerfulness, and happiness, attend a good conscience, and an honest and virtuous life.

Q. What is a Constable?

A. An officer of the king, who is sworn to keep the peace, and to seize all who break the peace in his presence; he also takes into custody, under the authority of the warrant of a magistrate, all persons charged with offences. While in the execution of his duty his person is held sacred, and to assault him is severely punished by the laws.

Q. What is a Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace?

A. A gentleman who holds a commission from the king, or in a corporation, under some royal charter, to hear charges against offenders, and, in heinous cases, to commit them for trial; in others, when so empowered by law, to inflict small punishments. He also hears and determines questions relative to vagrants, soldiery, publicans, &c. and he forms part of the court of sessions, before which offenders are tried.

Q. What is a Sheriff?

A. The king's civil deputy in the county, whose duty it is to keep in safe custody, without unnecessary severity, all persons committed by justices for trial; to keep and maintain the courts of law; to summon grand and petit juries honestly and impartially; to preside at county elections; to execute all writs civil and criminal, and to put in force all the sentences of the courts of law.

Q. What is a Lord Lieutenant?

A. The king's military deputy in the county, whose duty it is to regulate whatever regards the military force of the county.

Q. What is a Grand Juryman?

A. One who is summoned by the sheriff to attend the sessions and assizes; there to hear the charges against offenders on oath, and honestly determine, whether they are so satisfactorily made out, in regard both to fact and intention, as to justify the putting of the accused on his trial, which decision must be affirmed by at least twelve of the jury.

Q. What is a Petit Juryman?

A. One who is summoned by the sheriff to attend the sessions and assizes; and who is sworn with eleven others, to hear and carefully weigh the evidence on every trial; and according to that evidence to declare, without fear or affection, whether he thinks the accused *guilty* or *not guilty*, as well in regard to the fact as the intention.

Q. Is the duty of a Petit Juryman important?

A. Yes—it is the most important and most sacred duty which a British subject can be called upon to perform. The life, liberty, property, honour, and happiness of individuals and families being in the disposal of every one of the persons composing a jury; because every one must agree separately to the verdict before it can be pronounced; and because every juryman is sworn and bound to decide according to his own private view of the question, and not according to the views or wishes of others.

Q. What is a Member of Parliament?

A. A gentleman chosen freely and independently by the electors of towns or counties, on account of their high opinion of his talents and integrity, to repre-

A Table of Kings.

sent them in the house of commons or great council of the nation, where it is his duty to support the interests, liberties, and constitution of the realm.

Q. Who are Electors?

A. Persons who are authorised by law to elect members of parliament. In cities or towns they consist of freemen, burgesses or housekeepers; and in counties, of persons who possess a freehold in land or house worth forty shillings per annum. They are obliged to swear that they have not accepted or received the promise of any bribe, and, in truth, the honest performance of the duty of an elector is as important to the country, as that of a jurymen to an individual.

Q. Why are Taxes collected?

A. For the maintenance of the state; for the support of the king's forces; for the protection of the nation against foreign invaders; and for all the purposes which are essential to the true ends of social union and the happiness of a nation. Of the nature and amount of all taxes, the glorious constitution of England makes the representatives of the people in parliament the sole arbiters and judges.

Q. What is the duty of good subjects?

A. To honour the king and his magistrates, and obey the laws; openly to petition the king or parliament against any real grievances, and not to harbour or encourage dissatisfaction; to earn by honest and useful industry, in their several callings, the means of subsistence; to maintain the public peace; to reverence and respect the duties of religion; and to perform every relative or social office, whether of father, husband, son, or brother; constable, overseer, churchwarden, jurymen, or magistrate, with honour, humanity, and honesty, on all occasions *doing towards others as they would be done unto*.

KINGS and QUEENS of ENGLAND from the CONQUEST to 1814.

<i>Kings'</i> <i>Names.</i>	<i>Began their Reign.</i>	<i>Y. M.</i>	<i>Kings'</i> <i>Names.</i>	<i>Began their Reign.</i>	<i>Y. M.</i>
<i>The Normans.</i>					
W. Conq.	1066 Oct. 14	20 10	Henry 7	1465 Aug. 26	23 8
W. Rufus	1087 Sept. 9	12 10	Henry 8	1509 Apr. 22	37 9
Henry 1	1100 Aug. 2	35 3	Edward 6	1547 Jan. 28	6 5
Stephen	1135 Dec. 1	18 10	Q. Mary	1553 July 6	5 6
<i>The Normans and Saxons.</i>					
Henry 2	1154 Oct. 25	34 8	Q. Elizabeth	1558 Nov. 17	44 4
Richard 1	1189 July 6	9 9	<i>The Union of the two Crowns of England and Scotland.</i>		
John	1199 April 6	17 6	James 1	1603 Mar. 24	22 0
Henry 3	1216 Oct. 6	56 0	Charles 1	1625 Mar. 27	23 10
Edward 1	1272 Nov. 16	34 7	Charles 2	1649 Jan. 30	36 0
Edward 2	1307 July 7	19 6	James 2	1685 Feb. 6	4 0
Edward 3	1327 Jan. 25	30 4	<i>The Revolution.</i>		
Richard 2	1377 June 21	22 3	Wm. & Mary	1689 Feb. 13	13 0
<i>The House of Lancaster.</i>			Q. Anne	1702 Mar. 8	12 4
Henry 4	1399 Sept. 29	13 5	George 1	1714 Aug. 1	12 10
Henry 5	1413 Mar. 20	9 5	George 2	1727 June 11	33 4
Henry 6	1422 Aug. 31	38 6	George 3	1760 Oct. 28	
<i>The House of York.</i>					
Edward 4	1461 Mar. 4	22 1	Crowned Sept. 22, 1761.		
Edward 3	1468 Apr. 9	0 9	Ireland united, Jan. 1801.		
Richard 3	1485 June 22	2 2			

* Each King began to reign on the day his predecessor died.

P R A Y E R S.

A Morning Prayer to be publicly read in Schools.

O LORD, thou who hast safely brought us to the beginning of this day ! defend us in the same by thy mighty power, and grant that this day we fall into no sin, neither run into any kind of danger ; but that all our doings may be ordered by thy governance, to do always that which is righteous in thy sight.

Particularly we beg thy blessing upon our present undertakings. Prevent us, O Lord ! in all our doings with thy most gracious favour, and further us with thy continual help ; that in these and all our works begun, continued, and ended in thee, we may glorify thy holy name, and finally by thy mercy obtain everlasting life.

We humbly acknowledge, O Lord, our errors and misdeeds ; that we are unable to keep ourselves, and unworthy of thy assistance : but we beseech thee, through thy great goodness to pardon our offences, to enlighten our understandings, to strengthen our memories, to sanctify our hearts, and to guide our lives.—Help us, we pray thee, to learn and to practise those things which are good ; that we may become serious Christians, and useful in the world ; to the glory of thy great name, and our present and future well-being.

Bless and defend, we beseech thee, from all their enemies, our most gracious Sovereign, Lord KING GEORGE, our gracious QUEEN CHARLOTTE, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family. Let thy blessing be also bestowed upon all those in authority under his Majesty, in Church and State ; as also upon all our friends and benefactors, particularly the conductors of this school.

These prayers, both for them and ourselves, we humbly offer up in the name of thy Son Jesus Christ our Redeemer ; concluding in his perfect form of words :

Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name : thy kingdom come ; thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread ; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil ; for thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

An Evening Prayer, to be publicly read in Schools.

ACCEPT, we beseech thee, O Lord ! our evening sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving, for all thy goodness and loving-kindness to us, particularly for the blessings of this day ; for thy gracious protection and preservation ; for the opportunities we have enjoyed for the instruction and improvement of our minds ; for all the comforts of this life ; and the hope of life everlasting, as declared unto us by Jesus Christ our Redeemer.

Forgive, most merciful Father, we humbly pray thee, all the errors and transgressions which thou hast beheld in us the day past ; and help us to express our unfeigned sorrow for what has been amiss, by our care to amend it.

What we know not, do thou teach us ; instruct us in all the particulars of our duty, both towards thee and towards men ; and give us grace always to do those things which are good and well-pleasing in thy sight.

Whatsoever good instructions have been here given this day, grant that they may be carefully remembered, and duly followed. And whatsoever good desires thou hast put into any of our hearts, grant that, by the assistance of thy grace, they may be brought to good effect ; that thy

name may have the honour ; and we, with those who are assistant to us in this our work of instruction, may have comfort at the day of account.

Lighten our darkness, we beseech thee, O Lord ! and by thy great mercy defend us from all perils and dangers of this night. Continue to us the blessings we enjoy ; and help us to testify our thankfulness for them, by a due use and improvement of them.

Bless and defend, we beseech thee, from all their enemies, our most gracious Sovereign Lord King GEORGE, our gracious Queen CHARLOTTE, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family.

Bless all those in authority in church and state ; together with all our friends and benefactors, particularly the conductors of this school, for whom we are bound in an especial manner to pray. Bless this and all other seminaries for religious and truly Christian education ; and direct and prosper all pious endeavours for making mankind good and holy.

These praises and prayers we humbly offer up to thy divine Majesty, in the name, and as the disciple of thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord ; in whose words we sum up all our desires. *Our Father, &c.*

A Morning Prayer to be used by a Child at Home.

GLORY to thee, O Lord ! who hast preserved me from the perils of the night past, who hast refreshed me with sleep, and raised me up again to praise thy holy name.

Incline my heart to all that is good : that I may be modest and humble, true and just, temperate and diligent, respectful and obedient to my superiors ; that I may fear and love thee above all things ; that I may love my neighbour as myself, and do to every one as I would they should do unto me.

Bless me, I pray thee, in my learning : and help me daily to increase in knowledge, and wisdom, and all virtue.

I humbly beg thy blessing upon all our spiritual pastors and masters, all my relations and friends, [particularly my father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and every one in this house]. Grant them whatsoever may be good for them in this life, and guide them to life everlasting.

I humbly commit myself to thee, O Lord ! in the name of Jesus Christ my Saviour, and in the words which he himself hath taught me :

Our Father, &c.

An Evening Prayer to be used by a Child at Home.

GLORY be to thee, O Lord ! who hast preserved me the day past, who hast defended me from all the evils to which I am constantly exposed in this uncertain life, who hast continuued my health, who hast bestowed upon me all things necessary for life and godliness.

I humbly beseech thee, O heavenly Father ! to pardon whatsoever thou hast seen amiss in me this day, in my thoughts, words, or actions. Bless to me, I pray thee, whatsoever good instructions have been given me this day : help me carefully to remember them, and duly to improve them : that I may be ever growing in knowledge, and wisdom, and goodness.

I humbly beg thy blessing also upon all our spiritual pastors, and masters, all my relations and friends [particularly my father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and every one in this house]. Let it please thee to guide us all in this life present, and to conduct us to thy heavenly kingdom.

I humbly commit my soul and body to thy care this night ; begging thy gracious protection and blessing, through Jesus Christ our only Lord and Saviour ; in whose words I conclude my prayer. *Our Father, &c.*

A short Prayer on first going into the Seat at Church

LORD! I am now in thy house: assist, I pray thee, and accept of my services. Let thy Holy Spirit help mine infirmities; disposing my heart to seriousness, attention, and devotion: to the honour of thy holy name, and the benefit of my soul, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. *Amen.*

Before leaving the Seat.

BLESSED be thy name, O Lord! for this opportunity of attending thee in thy house and service. Make me, I pray thee, a doer of thy word, not a hearer only. Accept both us and our services, through our only Mediator, Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace before Meals.

SANCTIFY, O Lord! we beseech thee, these thy productions to our use, and us to thy service, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace after Meals

BLESSED and praised be thy holy name, O Lord, for this and all thy other blessings bestowed upon us, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

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